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**Wednesday, March 15, 1961
Phalguna 24, 1882 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 15, 1961/Phalgun
24, 1882 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Archæological Excavations

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*845. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 { Shri Narasimhan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1010 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for undertaking extensive excavation in Bikaner, the Deccan and Eastern India to get a full picture of the early culture of India; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Excavation was started on the 5th February, 1961 at two sites in Bikaner Division. It is too early to speak about results.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the programme has been finalised to start this excavation in other parts of the country also such as eastern India?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member is probably referring to the resolution of the Central Board of 2205 (Ai) L.S.—1.

Archæology where it was decided that in the light of the results already achieved, the time has come to undertake three broad programmes of excavation—one for the grey painted pottery in Rajasthan and the other two on the neolithic cultures in the south and the east. All these programmes are being considered and they will be taken up in due course.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know when exactly did the Advisory Board for Archæology recommend this, and whether there has been considerable delay in taking up this programme?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend is too enthusiastic. The resolution was passed on the 29th October, 1960. It was approved some time about the middle of November, and the excavation started in February.

Shri Narasimhan: Has any preliminary exploration been taken up in this area as is customary in all these cases of excavations and, if so, may I know whether the reports are ready?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This area has been worked over and over again and if the hon. Member had followed the proceedings of the department of archæology he would have known that it is as a result of the work which has been done that we are now undertaking what is called horizontal excavation.

Shri Narasimhan: I did put a question on this subject previously and I was told that preliminary explorations were not ready. That is why I am asking this question, as I was given an answer through a previous question.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Since 1948 this area has been worked over and

over again, and that is how we first discovered that what used to be called the Indus Valley civilisation and is now described as Harappa civilisation has as many remains within India as outside.

Shri Kasliwal: From the question, it is seen that excavations are supposed to take place in different regions of Bikaner, Deccan and eastern India. May I know whether, when the Government undertake these excavations, there is some kind of coherent connection between these excavations, or whether these excavations take place in a haphazard way, as and when somebody points out that this place or that place should be excavated?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would refer the hon. Member to the answer I gave two minutes ago.

Shri Goray: May I know which place in Deccan has been chosen?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The exact site there has not yet been chosen. But work has been done in various areas in Deccan; for instance, in Narsipur in Mysore. Then in NavaDa Toli on the banks of the Narbada.

Then there has been work done in Nagarjunakonda on a very large scale. Further south of Madras, near Pondicherry, work has been carried out. As a result of all these excavations, now we are trying to have a big horizontal excavation.

Shri Goray: May I know whether some work is being done on the banks of the Godavari and whether the Government are aware of the fact that on the banks of the Godavari some very excellent work has been done by Prof. Sathe?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir. There is NavaDa Toli which I mentioned—on the banks of the Narbada, not Godavari by Prof. Sankalia. He also did some excavation at Nasik on Godavari and the Department at Daimabad on the Pravara, a tributary of Godavari.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Before starting such work, may I know whether any estimate is prepared and, if so, what is the estimate of these works which are being started?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These are the normal duties of the department of archaeology, and till we dig we do not know what we are going to find. Therefore it would be fantastic to make a detailed budget estimate before that. But it is within the budgeted expenditure for the current year.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister means to say that it will be useless or it will be premature; not fantastic.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am sorry. It will be premature and probably not worthwhile.

Mr. Speaker: He can use the word 'premature'.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that relics of civilisation earlier than the Mohenjodaro civilisation have been found in India and, if so, where they have been found, and what steps are being taken to get a coherent picture of that earlier civilisation?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These are of course matters of speculation. As far as I am aware, there is no evidence of any organised civilisation anywhere in the world before 4000 B.C. The earliest trace of organised civilisation we get in India is roughly about 2750 B.C., and that is the beginning of the Harappa civilisation.

Chit Funds in Delhi

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{ **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
 *846. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Shri Pangarkar:**
 { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the *reply given to Starred Question No. 266 on the 21st November, 1960 and state whether any decision regarding regulation and control of Chit Funds in Delhi has been taken by now?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri A. M. Tariq: This matter has been under consideration for the last 30 many months. In the previous session also, this matter was said to be under consideration. May I know from the hon. Deputy Minister how long this will be under consideration?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Probably the hon. Member is aware that a Bill on this subject has been passed by the Madras Assembly and it is before the Legislative Council there. After the Bill is passed there, it is proposed that it will be applicable to Delhi with certain modifications if necessary. Therefore I said that this matter is under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to an earlier question it was said that the Delhi Administration is considering the enactment of legislation in this regard. May I know what is the position at present and by what time the Bill is going to be introduced?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I myself informed the hon. Member that it is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration for a long time. But they were awaiting the results of the Madras Assembly proceedings on the Bill. After the Bill is passed, necessary action will be taken accordingly.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये चिट फंड्स सरकार की अनुमति से चलाये जाते हैं और क्या बजट के आंकड़ों में या किसी और तरह से उन पर कोई टैक्स भी लगाया जाता है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति का अभी कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है क्योंकि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का मामला है। चूँकि यह चीज कनकरीट लिस्ट में आती है, इसलिए

कोई भी बिल इसके बारे में चलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहमति आवश्यक है। पर जैसा शायद आपको मालूम होगा कि मद्रास और केरल में ज्यादा यह पद्धति चलती है। मद्रास में एक बिल इसके बारे में चला रहा है और केरल में भी एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं मिला है। मैं ने जानना चाहा था कि क्या सरकार की ओर से इन चिट फंड्स पर कोई टैक्स भी लगाया जाता है ? क्योंकि टैक्सेशन गतिमी के अन्दर तमाम जो इस तरह की इनकम होती है, उन पर टैक्स लगता है, तो क्या चिट फंड्स पर भी कोई टैक्स लगता है ? साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यूनियन टैरिटरियल में जो चिट फंड्स चलते हैं, उनको चलाने के लिए क्या सरकार अनुमति देती है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जिस तरह से किमी और विजनेस पर अगर आमदनी होती है तो उन पर टैक्स लगता है, उसी तरह से अगर इस पर भी आमदनी होती है तो टैक्स लगेगा।

हेलीकोप्टर विमानों का खरीदा जाना

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*८४७. { श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री भक्त बर्षान :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री हेम बरभा :
श्री म० रं० कृष्ण :
सरदार इ. वास सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३०६

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रूस में हेलीकोप्टर खरीदने के बारे में जो बातचीत चल रही थी उसका परिणाम क्या निकला ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमन्त्री (सरदार मजीठिया) :
बातचीत अभी चल रही है ।

I will read it in English also.

The negotiations are still in progress.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was said that one helicopter has been purchased so far. May I know whether any more helicopters have been purchased since that time?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: As regards the negotiations, may I know for how many helicopters the negotiations are going on?

Shri Krishna Menon: These are figures which are going into the complement of the Air Force. It also affects the negotiations. When the negotiations are completed I will make a full statement, except in regard to numbers.

Shri M. R. Krishna: In the initial stage the cost of the helicopters may be low. But it is said that the maintenance of these helicopters in the long run may become very uneconomical. I want to know how far it is true.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is why technological examinations are in progress on every aspect. When the hon. Member says "it is said" it means that it is not his view. These are very technical matters. I do not think there is any truth in this.

Mr. Speaker: There is no truth in it. Hon. Members are not technical people.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is why I am saying: how can we say that the fuel consumption is greater in a particular type of engine or otherwise?

A layman cannot say that. It all depends upon where it flies, what are the air conditions, what are the currents which it has to meet etc. It does not depend upon the machine alone.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our country is now embarking on the venture of manufacturing aircrafts and other things. For example, aircraft is being manufactured at Kanpur. May I know what prevents this Ministry from manufacturing helicopters in our own country? What are the difficulties in the way of our Government manufacturing them?

Shri Krishna Menon: The manufacture of helicopters is not ruled out. But these are required for special purposes which must be immediately implemented. So, we go and get it wherever we can. And what is more, in the case of equipments of this character we have not reached the stage of development where we can start from zero without outside co-operation and, therefore, we must work these other machines.

Shri Goray: Is it a fact that one helicopter was purchased from Russia? If so, may I know whether its performance was found satisfactory?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. It has been stated so many times that we have purchased one. It has to pass through the whole climatic conditions. I repeat, it is not a question of equipment alone. It has to pass through climatic, geographical and other conditions. When it works a helicopter is not affected by climatic conditions alone; it is affected by air currents when it comes downwards. These things are being tested for a varied period during which they go through so many vicissitudes. Until the scientific department and the air force give a complete clearance we cannot put ourselves for a contract.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether there is any truth in the report that the Chinese Government have protested against this deal of

selling helicopters to India by Russia, since the Chinese are using the very same type of helicopters?

Shri Krishna Menon: Mr. Speaker, I am sure, the House will understand that I have in my hands full answers only for my own Government. I cannot . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not want him to answer it.

Shri Krishna Menon: I cannot ask the Chinese about it.

Mr. Speaker: I was about to say that it is none of the business of the Minister. Very well. **Shri Goray.**

Shri Goray: How long will the Government take to finalize the test of the helicopter which has already been purchased?

Shri Krishna Menon: It does not work on a calendar basis. We do not know how long the experiments will take. But we do not think it will be a very long period before such a stage has been reached; may be a month, may be less.

Cost of Production in Government Collieries

*848. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of coal in the Government Collieries is higher in comparison with that of private sector collieries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to examine the costs?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The data available do not support the conclusion that the average raising cost in N.C.D.C. collieries is uneconomic compared to private sector collieries.

Working conditions, even in adjoining collieries, can and do vary widely,

and hence it is not possible to make an accurate comparison of production costs of collieries in the public and the private sectors. The N.C.D.C. are also operating the mines at Giridih, at some loss in the national interest, thereby increasing the average working cost of the N.C.D.C's collieries.

(c) No.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Minister has stated that some of the collieries at Giridih are running at a very big loss. May I know whether the Government is prepared to lease that out to some private firms with much smaller losses and with the same guaranteed production?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Why not nationalise the private collieries? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should hon. Members get excited merely because an hon. Member puts a question?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But that question is against the policy of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members need not get excited. There are varied interests in this House. Each hon. Member has a right to put any number of questions suitable to his taste and other hon. Members will kindly hear him and if they want to correct anything, they may do so; or if they want more information, they can put further questions.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Minister has stated that the collieries at Giridih are working at a huge loss for several years. I want to know whether Government is prepared to lease them out to private parties with a much smaller loss with a guarantee of the same quantity or more production.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a suggestion for action, I am not going to allow it. Evidently, he wants to know whether there is any proposal on the part of the Government to lease out collieries to private enterprise.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no proposal. If the hon. Member has any proposal, I am prepared to examine it.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total capital invested by the National Coal Development Corporation? What is the percentage of profit earned by them last year?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the figures ready with me. But I have placed on the Table of the House a copy of the Annual report and these figures are available in that report.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it not a fact that an average labourer in the private collieries is getting much less than what is paid in the public sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Without any specific instance I would not undertake a comparison of that general character.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that on an average the degree of mechanisation in the N.C.D.C. collieries is higher than in the private collieries, that their ratio on fixed capital per worker may be much higher in the N.C.D.C. than in the private collieries and not that they are making losses?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that in the expansion programme and in the opening up of new collieries the stress has been on mechanisation. That is met out of the entire capital. I may also add for the information of the House that the National Coal Development Corporation have increased their level of production roughly by four times during the last five year period, whereas the percentage of expansion in the private sector has been of a much smaller order. Therefore, in the new expansion programme of NCDC the capital invested has been of a higher order.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the raising costs are not comparable. May I know whether any calculation

has been made of total cost per ton of production and, if so, how it compares with that of the private sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not only the average cost of raising coal per ton has been worked out, but it has also been worked out with regard to each colliery. The cost of production, depending upon the working conditions in the collieries, varies very considerably. It varies from about Rs. 15 per ton to as much as Rs. 30 or 32. So, all those figures are there. But, striking out an average, they compare well with the general level, which has been indicated in the Coal Prices Revision Committee's report.

Shri A. C. Guha: What was the production of the collieries under the N.C.D.C. during the last two years and in 1960?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I can supply those figures if he puts a separate question. But it has been given, from time to time, on the floor of the House.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am asking for the 1960 figures because it is relevant to know how far it will fall short of the target of the Second Plan.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, I have attempted to explain that quite often. I would repeat, with your permission, that if we take the whole year 1960, that is, the calendar year, the total production will not be 13 or 13.5 million tons which was the target for production; but if we look at the production figures for January and February 1961, we will find that the N.C.D.C. collieries are producing roughly about one million tons a month. In February, although the number of days was only 28, they produced a little over one million tons. If 1.1 million tons is multiplied by 12, this gives us a figure of about 13 million tons which was the target for production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that recently in

the private sector coal mines a tendency is growing fast to care more for profit and quantity than for quality? If so, may I know whether Government propose to take over some of these collieries owned by the private sector in the larger interests of the country?

Mr. Speaker: This is a counterpart of the other question. That hon. Member wanted it to be given away to private industry. This hon. Member wants it to be transferred from the private sector to the public sector. These are all suggestions for action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is mismanagement in those collieries.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will note down in his mind what all suggestions are made. I will allow only questions to be answered. This is not a question which needs to be answered.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that now the average production is one million tons per mensem as compared to half-a-million tons in September 1959. I would like to know the additional coal production in the NCDC collieries during the year 1960-61.

Sardar Swaran Singh: As regards extra production, the present level of production is what I have indicated in reply to the last question and the earlier figures are known to the hon. Member; so he can subtract the one from the other.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether there was a loss of Rs. 32 lakhs in the Kargali Coal Washery, whether it was taken into account in the profit and loss account and, if not, why?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The question of Kargali washery is absolutely separate from this.

Mr. Speaker: The washery is different from this. Next question.

Retention Price of Steel

*849. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadoria:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for raising the retention price of steel a new formula is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so by how much per ton is the present price proposed to be increased;

(c) the reasons for the proposed increase; and

(d) when it is likely to come into force?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The five-year structure of retention prices payable to the main producers of steel ended on the 31st March, 1960. From the 1st April, 1960, new prices have to be fixed. The new retention prices have to be fixed in consultation with the Tariff Commission. A reference to the Tariff Commission has been made. Their recommendations are awaited.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Since the retention price of TISCO and IISCO steel, after the 11th November, was Rs. 470 and the increase was given because of the clause that it would enhance wages and so forth, how much increase in wages has happened in these companies?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not accept the premise which the hon. Member has put forward. The second part of the question does not arise.

Shri Tyagi: What is the price on an average at which steel is available to the consumer at large, what is the actual cost of production and what is the retention price given to the producers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: On an average the sale price to the consumer is about Rs. 600 per ton. There are several categories and in the case of sheets particularly the price is higher. The average retention price works out roughly to Rs. 520 per ton. This figure is not firm because the retention prices have been fixed with regard to categories and depending upon a certain pattern of production.

Shri Tyagi: What are the elements.....

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Sardar Swaran Singh: This Rs. 520 also includes an element of about Rs. 45 per ton roughly by way of excise duty.

Shri Tyagi: What are the various items that go into the construction of this retention price and how much is the profit guaranteed to the manufacturers?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this question. What are all the items that go to make up this and what is the profit that is being made these are all details.

Shri Tyagi: The question actually is as to how much is the cost to the manufacturer and how much margin of profit is allowed to him in the retention price.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will refer the hon. Member to the reports of the Tariff Commission because all these details, namely, all the items that go to build up the cost structure are mentioned there. Also, the level of return on the entire block is indicated there.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is available in published reports is not to be asked.

Shri C. D. Pande: The retention price has been raised twice or thrice during the last few years. May I know whether this increase will not be shifted on to the consumer?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far it has not been shifted on to the consumer.

Shri C. D. Pande: What about now?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the factors that are taken into consideration while fixing the retention price?

Mr. Speaker: This need not be answered. The hon. Minister has already said that the retention price is suggested by the Tariff Commission. He asked Shri Tyagi to refer to the Tariff Commission's report. There cannot be a different answer to Shri Banerjee.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What was the retention price in 1956, how many times has the retention price been increased by the Tariff Commission and what is the present price?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is really putting the same question in another language. All this information has been supplied to the House from time to time. It is a fact that the retention price has been revised three or four times because the Tariff Commission themselves had suggested a formula known as the escalation clause. They had suggested that if the price of coal increases, or if wages increase, or if certain other costs increase, depending upon that increase so much increase or decrease will take place. That recommendation of the Tariff Commission was invoked by the producers. That was carefully examined and in accordance with the recommendation of the Tariff Commission escalation was given from time to time.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Is it not a fact that after the issue of the permit to the consumer if the consumer does not take delivery within 21 or 60 days, as the case may be, the wholesaler is at perfect liberty to sell it in the black market? If so, do Government take action to see that the wholesalers do not sell it in the black market at enhanced rates?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This does not relate to the present question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसानों के लिए

यह सरकार लोहे की कोई निश्चित प्राइस रखना चाहती है कि जिस पर उनको लोहा मिले और खेती के काम में उपयोगी सिद्ध हो ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां जरूर ऐसा करना चाहती है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसानों के लिए लोहे की कोई निश्चित प्राइस मुकर्रर है । कीमत बढ़ रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि किसान को स्टील की प्राइस कम करके उस पर कुछ सबमिडी किसान को देनी चाहिए ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : मेरा ख्याल है कि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरी बात गौर से नहीं सुनी । यह ठीक है कि जो लोहे या इस्पात बनाने के कारखाने हैं उनको कुछ ज्यादा खर्च बढ़ने की वजह से कुछ ज्यादा फी टन दिया जाता है, मगर जहां तक कंज्यूमर का सम्बन्ध है, उससे ज्यादा कीमत नहीं चार्ज की जाती । हो सकता है कि तकसीम करने के मुतालिक मेम्बर साहब को कोई शिकायत हो कि फलों जगह यह ठीक नहीं हो पायी । लेकिन वह एक अलाहिदा सवाल है, जिसका इस मौजूदा सवाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am no going to allow.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूं ।

मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि आप बाहर से गल्ला मंगते हैं, और इस साल देश में भी ज्यादा गल्ला हुआ है जिससे किगानों को चार रुपए मन कम दाम मिल रहा है, जब कि लोहे का दाम आपने बढ़ा दिया है । तो किसानों के लिए सरकार को कोई निश्चित प्राइस रखनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Shri Basappa.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the retention price will equally benefit the various manufacturers of steel in the country, that is, will it equally benefit the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Tatas and the steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no question of benefiting the various producers. Retention prices are fixed on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission will go into the cost structure of the main producers, that is, the Tatas, Indian Iron and, I presume, also Bhadravati. They will then recommend a price which will be the retention price and which the producers will be entitled to be paid out of the equalisation fund.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the present increase of Rs. 45 per ton is final?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is the provisional price that has now been fixed. It is subject to adjustment on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

Shri Morarka: In view of the fact that the formula which existed till March 1960 had scope for giving unfair advantage to the producers of steel, may I know whether under the new formula which the hon. Minister is devising steps would be taken to see that only actual increase in expenditure is given to the producers by way of increasing the retention price and that nothing extra is given to them?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Government intends to abide by the commitment and the agreements that have been entered into between the producers and the Government at the time they undertook their expansion programme. Within those agreements what should be the actual scope is also a matter for determination by the Tariff Commission. A final decision will be taken on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

Shri Morarka: Sir, kindly give me a minute to explain this point. It is a very important point.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he is not bound by what the hon. Member has said. Government are bound by the commitments that they have already made. If anybody wants to say that they ought not to do so, there must be a change in policy.

Shri Morarka: The only commitment made is that if wages rise or if the raw material prices rise, that rise must be sanctioned to them. That is the agreement. But the actual implementation of that agreement is in this way. They ask the producers to estimate the future production which is always done on a higher scale. Then the increase is calculated.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion on this. The hon. Member wants to say that if you actually work out the commitment it is far less than what is being given in anticipation of what they expect.

Shri Morarka: That is the point.

Mr. Speaker: Is it so?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is not correct.

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of the fact that by the import of foreign foodgrain and cotton the prices of foodgrain and cotton are going down, may I know whether Government is considering the question of giving relief in the price of steel to the agriculturists?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The price that is being charged to the consumers so far as steel is concerned has been the same over several years although the cost of production has increased, and therefore the accruals to the equalisation fund have been less. That, I think, is already a concession, and there is no prospect of the price being reduced to the consumer.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: TISCO and IISCO asked for something like Rs. 22 crores which they have to re-

pay to Government. Will the new price formula consider some means by which they can do this during the Third Five Year Plan period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: As regards the amounts that are due from Tata and Indian Iron companies which had been advanced by way of loan, those figures have been the property of the House, because those figures have been given from time to time. The Tariff Commission have already recommended charging interest on those advances. I think the question of repayment also will be a matter which will be tied up with that, after the receipt of the report of the Tariff Commission.

अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की परीक्षा में
हिन्दी माध्यम

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*८५०. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री खुशवक्त राय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रपति के २७ अप्रैल, १९६० के आदेश के पैराग्राफ ६ के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिये ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को कुछ समय पश्चात् वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में रखने के प्रश्न पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से जो विचार चल रहा है, क्या उस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह निर्णय कब से कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्हा) :

(क) और (ख) : अखिल भारतीय तथा उच्च केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के

लिये हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनाने का निर्णय तो राष्ट्रपति के आदेश में ही दिया हुआ है। इस को कब से लागू किया जाय। यह अभी विचाराधीन है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may read it in English also.

Shrimati Alva: (a) and (b). The decision to introduce Hindi as an optional medium for the All-India and Higher Central Services Examination is contained in the President's Order itself. The date from which this decision should be implemented is still under consideration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी मंत्राणी जी ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के इस आदेश को कब से कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जाय यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में देर क्यों हो रही है और कब तक इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जायगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : मैग्नेज पालियामेंटरी कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि सन् १९६३ से यह लागू किया जा सकता है तो अभी तो १९६३ में काफी समय है और इस बीच में हम कुछ निश्चय करेंगे और उसके बाद कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सन् १९६३ से पूर्व इस के ऊपर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जायगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : दरादा तो है क्योंकि इस बात को स्वर्गीय पंडित गोविंद वल्लभ पंत ने थोड़े ही दिन पहले जो यह निर्णय हुआ था और प्रेसीडेंट आर्डर निकला था उसके लिए अपनी

स्वीकृति दे दी थी। ऐसी हालत में कुछ न कुछ निर्णय तो करना ही पड़ेगा।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Since the trend is that all universities will use the regional language in teaching more and more, may I know how the use of Hindi for competitive examinations will not affect the candidates from other universities who want to enter for this?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not quite clear to me. What we propose to do is to introduce Hindi as a medium merely as an alternative language. It will not be compulsory for non-Hindi-speaking candidates to use this medium. So it will be left to the choice of the candidates to answer the examination papers either in Hindi or in English. Secondly, some standard for the assessment of answer papers will have to be prescribed by the Union Public Service Commission, and it will be for them to fix a standard which will not put the other non-Hindi-speaking candidates in any disadvantageous position.

श्री सुशब्रत राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह विकल्प परीक्षार्थी के हाथ में है तो क्या कठिनाई है यह है कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन ने कहा है कि हम जो प्रश्न देंगे तो वह हिन्दी में ठीक से प्रश्न नहीं दे सकते हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं पालियामेंटरी कमेटी ने कहा था कि हिन्दी के स्तर (स्टैण्डर्ड) को ऊँचा करने के लिए और काफी विद्यार्थी उसे सीख जाय, इसमें थोड़ा समय लगेगा। अभी यूनियन-सिटीज में हिन्दी का स्तर (स्टैण्डर्ड) जो है उसको और ऊपर लाने के लिए भी आवश्यक है कि कुछ समय और उसमें लगाया जाय इसलिए पालियामेंटरी कमेटी ने सन १९६३ का निर्णय किया था।

Dr. Govind Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: Whenever something is made optional, I shall first give an opportunity to the Members who have tabled the question, then to those other persons whose mother tongue is not Hindi. I will come to Dr. Govind Das afterwards. I will not leave him out. **Shri Chettiar.**

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know from which date this order will come into effect?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have not fixed any date so far. It might take a little time more.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि पार्लियामेंटरी लेंगेज कमेटी ने १९६३ मुकर्रर किया है। चूँकि मैं भी उसका एक सदस्य था इसलिए मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे यह जानते हैं कि पार्लियामेंटरी लेंगेज कमेटी ने १९६३ की अवधि देर से देर नियत की थी और क्या वे यह भी जानते हैं कि कई विश्वविद्यालयों ने माध्यम हिन्दी बना दिया है और उन विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों को नौकरियों के लिए हिन्दी बैकल्पिक न होने के कारण बहुत कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं और क्या ऐसी हालत में यह प्रयत्न किया जाएगा कि १९६३ के बहुत पहले हिन्दी एक वैकल्पिक माध्यम बना दिया जाय।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैंने तो यह नहीं कहा कि जो कुछ करना है वह १९६३ से ही किया जायगा लेकिन मैंने कहा कि १९६३ का समय आपने रक्खा है, इस बीच में हम कुछ फैसला करेंगे। मैं आपको यह भी बतला दूँ कि पहले इसके कि आई० ए० एस० या दूसरे ऊँचे दर्जे की परीक्षाएँ हिन्दी में की जाय मुनासिब यह होगा कि जो असिस्टेंट्स अभी हैं और जिनका कि इम्तिहान यू० पी० एस० सी० में होता है उनको हिन्दी

भाषा में अपनी परीक्षा देने का मौका दिया जाय। यह एक बतौर प्रयोग के होगा जिसके कि बाद हम आगे का भी फैसला कर सकते हैं। यू० पी० एस० सी० को हमने इस सम्बन्ध में लिख भी दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tangamani: For non-Hindi-speaking persons you promised an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar.** Next question.

Pig Iron Plants

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*851. { **Shri Kadiyan:**
Shri Warrior:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences have been already issued during 1960-61 to private parties to set up pig iron factories; and

(b) the capacity of these plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) One for a new unit and another for expansion of an existing unit.

(b) The capacity of the new unit, to be put up in Maharashtra, will be 96,000 tons a year. The existing unit in Barabil in Orissa is to be expanded from 15,000 to 100,000 tons a year.

Shri Kadiyan: What is the target fixed for the production of pig iron in the Third Plan and what portion of it has been left to the private sector?

Mr. Speaker: Is not all that in the draft report which has been circulated? I am not going to allow the question. Hon. Members must take greater pains to look into published reports and not bring all those matters for purposes of questions here.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know how many applications for licences to produce pig iron were received and how

many were granted; and what was the capacity which was supposed to be capable of being produced by these applications?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I could not give the total number of applications that were received. But as many as nine firms had shown interest and had put in applications for setting up these pig iron plants.

An Hon. Member: Any firm on the black list?

Sardar Swaran Singh: None of them is on the black list. As I have said, two of them have actually gone into production. A third one in Maharashtra has been sanctioned. There is a small one in Gwalior of about 3.5 tons a day capacity. They are also producing some small quantities.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: During the Second Plan 6 units were licensed for these pig iron plants. May I know how many of these 6 units have been established by now?

Mr. Speaker: He said that the number was four.

Sardar Swaran Singh: As I have already indicated, two have actually been established, one at Coimbatore and the other at Barbil in Orissa, to which State the hon. Member belongs.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Was any licence given to a factory in the south?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Coimbatore is in the south. I have already said that, the unit has been established in Coimbatore.

Shri Sonavane: May I know by what time the factory in Maharashtra would be producing pig iron, its capacity during the first year and also its subsequent capacity?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got those figures nor have I got them in the Ministry, because it is a private concern. They have taken out a licence, and it is too early yet for me to say when they will start production.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीन बड़े कारखाने खोलने के बाद छोटी छोटी पिग आयरन की फैक्ट्रीज खोलने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या पालिसी है—क्या उनको डिसकरेज करने की या एनकरेज करने की पालिसी है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : पालिसी के मुताल्लिक मैंने जिक्र कर दिया है कि बड़े स्टील प्लांट भी पिग आयरन बनायेंगे और उन के बनने के बाद भी अंदाजा है कि तीसरे फाइव यीअर प्लान के एंड तक तकरीबन पांच लाख टन सालाना की शायद कमी हो । इसलिये ये जो एक लाख टन सालाना तक की कपेसिटी के छोटे प्लांट हैं, उनके मुताल्लिक लाइसेंस दिये जाने का विचार है ।

Shri Tangamoni: May I know the capacity of the Coimbatore plant, and whether it is a fact that it has not gone into production yet? May I also know whether they have applied for permission to expand it and have also sought for help from Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Coimbatore factory at Madras, namely Messrs. Textool Co. Ltd., Coimbatore, have taken out a licence. The date of the licence was 27th April, 1957. The plant was installed, and it started working in 1959. The furnace stopped working in April 1960 for effecting adjustments in furnace designs and for re-lining with proper type of refractories. The plant is now expected to be commissioned for regular production in April, 1961. This is the information which has been supplied by the firm.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether in granting these licences, the hon. Minister takes into account the regional considerations or not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, if he has got proposal for a plant in Rajasthan, I shall welcome it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिया गया है और जिन स्थानों का फैक्ट्री लगाने के सम्बन्ध में चुनाव किया गया है, वह कौन से सिद्धान्त पर किया गया है ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : सबसे बड़ा सिद्धान्त यह है कि कोकिंग कोल का इस्तेमाल वहाँ कम हो और बाकी यह हो कि कच्चा माल --आयरन और, कोल या पावर--इस किस्म की चीजें वहाँ मिल सकें । जहाँ तक बिहार का प्रश्न है, जिसमें माननीय सदस्य का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ बड़े स्केल पर प्लांट पहले लग चुके हैं ।

Shri Kadiyan: I understand that the steel plant in the public sector will not be able to produce the required quantity of pig iron during the Third Five Year Plan. May I know whether the requirements of pig iron during the Third Plan are going to be produced by the existing steel plants in the private sector, or whether it is the intention of Government to meet the entire requirements by setting up some more steel plants in the private sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sorry I gave that information in Hindi, and since the hon. Member does not understand Hindi, he could not follow it. I have already stated in reply to a supplementary question on this very subject just a little while ago, that the estimated shortfall in production in the integrated steel works, after taking into consideration the expansion programmes, is likely to be of the order of about five lakh tons a year, and it is to make up this gap that we have decided to encourage the installation of these smaller pig iron plants, and it is also with a view to dispersal of these in regions where the integrated steel plants cannot be installed.

Manufacture of Supersonic Aircraft

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Shri Pahadia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
***852. Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1021 on the 20th December, 1960 and state the further progress since made in the completion of the first model of the supersonic Aircraft being built in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Bangalore?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The House will appreciate that it is not in the public interest to give this information, but I could say that the progress is satisfactory.

Shri Pahadia: May I know what time it will take approximately and what the cost of these aircraft will be?

Shri Krishna Menon: In the case of this high-speed aircraft which has to be tested, how can Government be expected to give a date? It has got to be tested; it has to be flown, and these test dates and test arrangements are secret.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that in reply to the previous question it was stated that it was expected to complete this aircraft early in 1961, may I know whether it has been completed by now, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Krishna Menon: I said early '1961', I did not say how early in 1961. I said that it was making satisfactory progress. These aircraft in any other country would be specifically put on the secret list. Since we do not make so many aircraft, we cannot have a list. Therefore, it is a secret project.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that excepting the

engine, the air-frame is being manufactured here? May I also know the amount that has been spent in importing the metal alloy for this aircraft?

Shri Krishna Menon: This is a developmental project, and, therefore, we cannot give prices in that way and say whether the aircraft alone will cost a nominal amount of money; that will be spread over to the next production. So, it is not possible for me to give this information.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the percentage of the parts that we are still importing to manufacture this aircraft?

Shri Krishna Menon: We have not manufactured the aircraft, because this is the developmental stage of it. Only after the prototype has been proved and the production aircraft flies and it is serviceable we can go into manufacture.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I ask one question? The hon. Minister said that it was a secret project....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the hon. Member. The hon. Member takes two minutes to ask a question whereas other Members take only one minute. Therefore, I am restricting. Now, next question.

Coking Coal for Steel Plants

***853. Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still an acute shortage of coking coal for the steel plants in the Public and Private Sectors; and

(b) whether the steel plants in the public sector are not working to their full capacity mainly due to the scarcity of coking coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether there is any difficulty about transport of coking coal to the steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, not to the steel plants.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether there was any difficulty in the supply of coking coal to the steel plants and if so, whether Government have estimated the loss to the steel plants because of the lack of supply of coking coal for the short period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The situation has to be watched very closely from time to time, and whenever there were any shortages, those shortages were rectified. The railways have been supplying coking coal to the steel plants in fairly reasonable quantities, and no difficulties are being experienced.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether any calculation has been made of the total amount of loss incurred on account of the blast furnaces remaining idle for months, when there was shortage of coking coal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir.

Ferro-chrome Plant in Orissa

***854. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ferro-chrome plant proposed to be established in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan for which licence was issued has been set up; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The licensee has stated that the report from the Technical Consultants was received only in December, 1960. He has also stated that there has been difficulty in getting an assured supply of power to the extent of 20,000 KW.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know in which year this licence was granted?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This licence was granted on May 1, 1958 for the

installation of a plant with the following annual capacity: low carbon ferro chrome 8,000 tons per annum, high carbon 2,000 tons per annum and ferro silicon 5,000 tons per annum.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Was there any difficulty in getting the required equipment and machinery, for setting up this plant because of lack of foreign exchange which was not made available?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I cannot answer for the firm.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether the location of this plant has been finalised and it is coming up in 1961 in Orissa?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a fact that they had applied for a change of location from Bhadrak to Jajpur Road and also asked for supply of 20,000 kw. power at Jajpur Road. A decision on these points could not be taken by the State Government due to delay in submission of the project report from Messrs. Demag, West Germany. The project report has now been given by the technical consultants and the State Government have promised to take early decision. They recommended that the party may be granted extension of time for taking effective steps.

Space Research

***855. Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any space research is being carried out in order to keep track of the considerable advance made in this direction by other nations;

(b) whether any team of scientists is engaged in this work; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred in this direction?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) About Rs. 50,000 annually by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 9421.80 nP in 1959-60 and

Rs. 11552.27 nP in 1960-61 (upto the 31-12-1960) by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether in this matter, as in the case of peaceful uses of atomic energy, there are arrangements for obtaining knowledge from other countries?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, we are co-operating in the International Geophysical Year and research information is exchanged between the participating countries.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Are we oriented towards Venus or towards Mars?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I leave it to the hon. Member to choose wherever he wants to go.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What is the Minister's choice?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Venus.

Death of Akali Woman in Delhi Jail

***856. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 75 year old Akali woman died in Central Tehar Jail, Delhi on Monday, the 2nd January, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of her death;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted; and

(d) if so, the result of such inquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). An Akali woman undertrial prisoner aged about 70 was admitted in the Camp Jail, Delhi, on the 26th December, 1960. On the next day she complained of cough and fever and was examined by the Lady Doctor who found that she had chronic bronchitis. She received regular treatment but died of heart failure on the 2nd January, 1961.

(c) and (d). An immediate magisterial inquiry was held and it was confirmed that the lady had died a natural death due to heart failure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that there was a lathi charge in the jail, and as a protest against it, she went on a hunger strike and after four days as a result of forced feeding she collapsed?

Shrimati Alva: No, that is not correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When she was admitted in the Camp Jail, was she treated inside the jail or was any specialist consulted before she died?

Shrimati Alva: She was treated inside the jail very regularly from the next day after her arrest.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the relations of the deceased woman were informed in time and whether they were by her bedside?

Shrimati Alva: She was undergoing treatment. She died of heart failure. Under those circumstances, how could the relations be informed?

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Deputy Minister has just stated that the woman prisoner developed bronchitis. May I know whether the relations were informed of the illness?

Shrimati Alva: She was suffering from chronic bronchitis.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been replied to. Was there a lathi charge in the jail previous to that and was she on hunger strike when she died?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This is not connected in any way with lathi charge. The report that we have received from the local authorities makes it quite clear that an inquiry was held by the Magistrate and he has reported that it was a natural death. Therefore, it had nothing to do with any kind of lathi charge.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether she was on a hunger strike.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir. He puts his questions in parts, sometimes hunger strike, sometimes lathi charge. She was not on hunger strike. That is the report.

Import of Steel

***857. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 323 on the 21st November, 1960 and state whether Government have since considered the quantities and categories of steel to be imported under the Development Loan Fund?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Yes, Sir. A statement showing the categories and approximate quantities to be imported under the new D.L.F. loan is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 27].

Shri Pangarkar: May I know when the import of steel under the DLF will commence?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Orders have already been placed for a number of categories and they should start maturing very soon.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know how much of the Development Loan Fund has been made available for the purchase and import of steel during 1961-62?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For these details, I would require notice of a separate question.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know how this steel is distributed?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is through the Iron and Steel Controller. Depending upon the priority users, most of it is utilised for government or semi-government projects.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: During the recent debate on the Railway Budget, there have been constant references to the chronic shortage of

some items like special matching steel, which are required for the manufacture of railway wagons. In the statement, there are 13 categories of steel listed. May I know whether any special provision is made for the export of those matching steels which are in short supply?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That position is constantly kept in view. I may also add that out of this Development Loan Fund, an amount has been earmarked for the exclusive use of the railways. They can also fit in their special requirements within that portion of the loan.

डा० गोविन्द दास : चूंकि हमारे यहां खुद लोहे और स्टील का उत्पादन होने लगा है, यह कब तक आशा की जाती है कि हम को बाहर से इस प्रकार का सामान नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा और हमारे यहां ही सब चीजें बनने लगेंगी ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में लोहे और इस्पात का उत्पादन चूंकि बढ़ गया है, इस बात से जो हम फारेन एक्सचेंज इस पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च किया करते थे, उसमें बड़ी भारी कमी बाका हुई है। मगर फिर भी कई कैटेगरीज ऐसी रहेंगी जिन में शार्टफाल हो सकता है और कई कैटेगरीज ऐसी होंगी जिन में हम अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। बड़े से बड़े देश भी स्टील का कुछ माल हमेशा एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और कुछ इम्पोर्ट करते हैं।

Shri Tyagi: With the substantial reduction in the imports of steel from foreign countries, is it the intention of Government to reduce the Equalisation Fund rates proportionately?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Probably the hon. Member is enquiring as to whether the price to the consumer is going to be reduced. If that is the question, I have already said 'no'.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether before deciding the quantity

and quality of steel information as to the State Governments' requirements has been obtained? If so, will State Governments be given the required quota?

Sardar Swaran Singh: State Governments' requirements are also kept in view. I said a moment ago that government projects like irrigation projects, power houses and the like also get steel out of the DLF imports or out of barter imports. The requirements of the various State Governments are always kept in view in arranging imports.

Shri Tyagi: May I request you to kindly look into this personally? The equalisation fund was sanctioned by this Parliament on the basis of higher cost in the import of iron and steel. With a view to give relief to the producers as well as the consumers in India, this was introduced. Now, when a reduction has been made in the import, how can Government continue with the same rates, as if it was not sanctioned by Parliament?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The main justification is to contribute something to the general revenues, and the Steel Equalisation Fund is contributing a substantial amount to the general revenues of the country.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it not a fact that one or two firms have been given monopoly rights in regard to the distribution of steel, and not all the controlled stockholders in the country?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. That is not correct.

Expansion of Steel Plants

- +
- Shri Morarka:
 - Shri Nathwani:
 - Shri Osman Ali Khan:
 - *858. Shri P. C. Berooah:
 - Shri Damani:
 - Shri Raghunath Singh:
 - Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 - Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programmes of all the three steel plants have been finalised;

(b) the estimated cost for the expansion programme; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved and how it is proposed to be met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to expand the million-ton steel works at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur to 2.5, 1.8 and 1.6 million ingot tons respectively. The detailed project reports for these expansions are under preparation. Meanwhile, for purposes of planning, the following figures of total costs and foreign exchange costs have been adopted:

	Total cost	Foreign exchange
	(Rs. in millions)	
Bhilai	1380	560
Rourkela	900	500
Durgapur	560	270

(c) The foreign exchange cost of the Bhilai expansion is to be met from a credit extended by the Government of the U.S.S.R. for Rourkela and Durgapur, negotiations are in progress.

Shri Morarka: May I know, for the purpose of this expansion, what amount of Indian materials will be used, and what the saving of foreign exchange would be as compared to the new plants which are installed?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The effort is directed towards this that maximum use of materials that is available in the country is to be made in these expansion programmes. After taking into consideration the improved availability of higher component of indigenous material, these figures that I have indicated have been tentatively worked. I would again add a word of caution, that these figures are very tentative,

and they have been adopted more for the purpose of adopting figures for planning purposes. The picture will be clearer when the project reports for expansion are ready in every detail.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government has worked out the expansion cost per ton of steel as compared to the per-ton cost of the new steel plants? Which is higher and which is lower?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In the original plants there are certain built-in capacities which will not be necessary to be provided in the expanded programme. Looked at from that angle, the cost of expansion per ton should work out to be lower than the investment per ton in the original plants, but that is a way of presentation, and if we take into consideration the fact that the additional capacities that we have provided in the original plants are to be booked against the expansion programmes, then the picture will be somewhat different.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour Over.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: I have already extended the time by five minutes.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : प्रश्न नं० ८५६
बड़ा इम्पॉर्ट है। फाइनेल मिनिस्टर को
इसका जवाब देना ही चाहिये। आपने
उसको एकारा भी था।

Mr. Speaker: No. Calling Attention Notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मूल्यों का एकीकरण

१६ *८५६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना
बना रही है जिस के अनुसार कृषि जन्य

वस्तुओं और कारखानों द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का एकीकरण कर दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि मूल्यों का यह एकीकरण फरवरी, १९६१ से लागू होगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सब वस्तुओं के अथवा कुछ विशेष वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का एकीकरण करना चाहती है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेद्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग). कीमतों के सामान्य स्तर (जेनरल लेवल) के रख और गल्ले व तैयार चीजों की कीमतों के उतार-चढ़ाव पर बराबर नज़र रखी जाती है और जब जैसी जरूरत समझी जाती है कुछ खास कीमतों या कीमतों के समूच स्तर (लेवल) के बारे में मुनासिब कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Welfare of Children

*860. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to assist non-official agencies for taking up programmes of improvement in standard of health of children through games and sports;

(b) if so, the amount set apart for this purpose; and

(c) the number of children to be covered by the programmes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The Government of India are assisting Educational Institutions in acquisition of playing fields and purchase of sports equipment. A sum of Rs. 26.23 lakhs for playfields and Rs. 2.05 lakhs for sports equipment has so far been placed at the disposal of State Governments. Although the grants are placed at the disposal of State Governments, non-governmental schools are also assisted under this scheme through the agency of the State Governments. Information regarding the exact amount placed

at the disposal of non-governmental institutions is not readily available.

2. The Government of India have under consideration a scheme to assist the School Games Federation of India, which is a non-official agency, in its efforts to achieve better health standards among school children through games and sports. The Federation has been requested to submit revised proposals in this behalf indicating their minimum requirements for specific purposes.

3. The Government of India have extended assistance to the tune of Rs. 11.17 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan period in favour of the All India Bharat Scouts and Guides. Although Scouting is not primarily designed to improve the health of the children, certain activities of the movement like camping, trekking and oftentimes Mountaineering do have a beneficial impact on the health of the children participating. The membership of the Bharat Scouts and Guides is estimated at over six lakhs

4. Besides, there are a few other schemes e.g., grants-in-aid to Youth Hostels Association, Vyayamshalas and Akharas and general schemes designed to promote Games and Sports under which non-official agencies are helped financially. A certain number of children do benefit under these schemes, although the schemes themselves are not specially intended for children.

Old Coins near Hauz Khas Delhi

Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Parkash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. G. Del:
 *861. **Shri Sampath:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

{ Shri Pahadia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ayyakannu:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of old coins has been found near Hauz Khas in Delhi;

(b) if so, the exact details of the find; and

(c) what light it throws on Indian History?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The gross weight of the coins is 936.5 kilograms and they are about one lakh and ten thousand in number. They are in two sizes, all circular in shape, and bear Arabic inscriptions. They appear to be made of copper and some of brass.

(c) The coins belong to the reign of Muhammed Tughlak. His coins being already known, the new find does not add to the knowledge of Indian History.

Facilities for Labourers at Korba Coalfields

*862, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made on behalf of the labour engaged at the Korba Coalfields in Madhya Pradesh about the lack of proper facilities at their camps; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, certain representations have been received by the N.C.D.C. from the Chhatisgarh Colliery Workers' Federation (Korba Colliery Branch) and the Khadan Mazdoor Union.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the steps taken by the Corporation in this regard. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 28].

History of Freedom Movement in India

*863. { Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first volume of "History of the Freedom Movement in India" has been published; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far on the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 98,017/04 has been spent by the History of Freedom Movement Unit headed by Dr. Tara Chand.

German Aid for Third Five Year Plan

*864 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer of assistance to India's Third Five Year Plan has been received from Germany;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the way in which it is proposed to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to make available on a long term basis a sum of DM 400 million towards our requirements during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan. Of this

amount, DM 100 million will be united and help to strengthen our foreign exchange reserves and about DM 230 million will be used for refinancing payments falling due between 1st April, 1961 and 31st March, 1962 to suppliers in West Germany on account of the Rourkela Steel Plant. The Federal Government have also promised to help India to obtain appropriate credit facilities in the Federal Republic of Germany for the equipment and services required for the expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant estimated to cost D.M. 450 million.

Government Officers in Public Undertakings

***865. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any tenure for Government officers for deputation in public sector enterprises; and

(b) what deputation allowance, if any, is given?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). There is no fixed period of tenure for Government officers deputed for service in public sector enterprises nor is any fixed rate of deputation allowance at present prescribed for such officers. The terms of deputation in each such case are determined on an *ad hoc* basis.

Coal Stocks in Andhra Pradesh

***866.** { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
Shri Sampath:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60,000 tons of coal is lying at Kothagudem, Illendu, Bellampalli for lack of transport facilities and the conse-

quent threat of closure of some of the factories in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take for remedying this serious situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). It is true that there has been some accumulation of the pit-head stocks at the Singareni Coalfields. This accumulation is, however, due to the following reasons:

(1) Inability of one of the collieries viz., Burdamarri colliery which is not served by a railway siding to transport coal by trucks for loading at Belampalli rail head.

(2) Inability of collieries to load on Sundays to the same extent as on week days and to use covered wagons in Bhadrachellem colliery.

The collieries have been requested to step up loading on Sundays and to accept covered wagons for loading of coal. Permit has also been issued to move some quantities of coal by road to clear the accumulation quickly. It is expected that the colliery siding will be ready shortly.

Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta

***867. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large proportion of work being done at the Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta is regularly entrusted to Contractors' labour; and

(b) whether permanent workers of the outside fitting shop, boiler-shop, Dock Department, etc., have recently been laid off for alleged lack of work?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. Contractors' labour is limited to trades not available with the Company or where such labour is required only for short terms. Altogether it constitutes less than 1.5 per cent of the total labour force employed by the Contractors.

(b) Yes Sir. During the last four months however the lay off was on the average less than 4 per cent. of the total strength.

Production of Jet Engines at H.A.L.

*868. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore has started production of jet engines;

(b) if so, for what aircrafts are these engines suited; and

(c) how many engines have been produced so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to provide this information.

Coal used by Railways

*869. { **Shri Tangamani**;
Shri Jagdish Awasthi;
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to clean and purify coal used by Railways at their mines themselves;

(b) whether this will be in the interest of the Railways; and

(c) if so, whether this has been agreed to?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Railways have no mines of their own. A proposal to set up washeries to improve the quality of coal supplied to the Railway is, however, under examination.

Jammu Airport

*870. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have any plans to improve the Jammu airport to make it fit for Viscount aircrafts to land and take off?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It will not be in the public interest to give information about the plans relating to Air Force airfields.

Price of Gold in U.S.A. and U.K.

*871. **Sardar Iqbal Singh**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the money market of India was in any way affected by the rise of price of Gold in U.S.A. and U.K.; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Travelling allowances for J.C.Os.

*872. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that J.C.Os. do not get any travelling allowance when travelling on duty;

(b) whether they only get Rs. 2-4-0 per day as ration money; and

(c) whether this is considered sufficient to meet their bare minimum needs on the journey?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). JCOs receive an allowance of Rs. 2.25 nP per day when travelling by rail or road on normal duty, Rs. 3.00 per day on courier duty and Rs. 2.37 nP per day when escorting secret equipment. They also receive an additional allowance of Rs. 0.34 nP per day as mineral water and ice allowance during summer.

(c) The allowance for travel on normal duty was previously Rs. 2.00 per day. From 1st April 1957 it was increased to Rs. 2.25 per day. The question whether any further increase is necessary is under consideration.

Indian Oil Company

***873. Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Company had to offer extra commission to the retailers for selling imported kerosene;

(b) whether, as a result of this, the consumers had to pay more for kerosene oil;

(c) whether the private distributors also followed suit and increased the retail price of kerosene; and

(d) whether the distributors obtained prior sanction from Government to increase the retail price of kerosene oil?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Indian Oil Company did not have to offer any extra commission to the retailers for selling imported Kerosene.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Bokaro Steel Plant

***874. Shri Anrudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken up-to-date in connection with the establishment of the Fourth Steel Plant in public sector at Bokaro in the Hazaribagh district of Bihar?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 29.]

Department of Food

***875. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Food is neither a Secretariat Office nor an attached office and most of the work done by

the Central Secretariat officers in other Ministries/Departments is done by ex-cadre officers in the Department.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the existing set up of this Department and bring it at par with other Ministries/Departments; and

(c) if so, what is the nature of this change and when it is proposed to be given effect to?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Minister for Food and Agriculture will answer the question on a subsequent date.

Import of Special Steel

***876. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1012 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of licencing additional import of special steel; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Licences to import tool, alloy and special steels are granted to actual users for the full value recommended by the appropriate sponsoring authority. There is, therefore, no need to license additional imports. Furthermore, the established importers/shippers are also being allowed to import tool and alloy steels except stainless steel sheets, sheets, strips and circles to the extent of 7½ per cent of their "base" quota, as determined by the Iron & Steel Controller by taking into account their best year's imports during a three year period ended in March 1957. This step was taken with a view to allow small/petty consumers to obtain their requirements easily from the open markets.

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार

*८७७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १२ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अनुराकित प्रश्न संख्या १८४५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि संसद् के एक अधिनियम द्वारा गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार को उपाधियां देने का अधिकार देने के जिम प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय को एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय संस्था घोषित करने के लिए जिसे डिग्री और डिप्लोमा देने का अधिकार हो और दूसरी सम्बन्धित बातों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार ने एक विधान पेश करने का फैसला किया है

Works Committees in Steel Plants

*878. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Works Committees have since been formed in the steel plants;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for this delay; and

(d) the procedure adopted for the redress of workers' grievances?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 30].

Oil Exploration

*879. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for intensifying and expedit-

ing oil exploration is being examined by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of steps proposed to be taken to execute the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The oil exploration activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are being intensified by increasing the number of geological and geophysical field parties; purchase of more drilling rigs and equipment. The Government policy regarding oil exploration has also been liberalised with a view to invite applications from the private sector for oil exploration and several proposals from private companies are under negotiation.

Working of Steel Plants

*880. { Shri Supakar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-member American delegation led by Mr. J. L. Young has visited the Steel Projects of India and submitted a report about the working of the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report deals mostly with the training of Indian Engineers in U.S.A. and the problems connected with it. These are being constantly looked into by Hindustan Steel Limited and suitable remedial action taken.

Indo-Pak Cultural Conference

*881. { Shri Babhuti Mishra:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Pak Cultural Conference is going to be held in Delhi during March and April, 1961; and

(b) if so, what is the significance of the Conference?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The promotion of greater understanding and goodwill among the historians, philosophers, writers and artists of the two countries.

Pensions of Armed Forces Pensioners

*882. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enhanced the rates of temporary increase in pensions of various categories of Armed Forces pensioners drawing small pensions; and

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1-4-1958.

(b) Rs. 1.50 Crores to Rs. 2 Crores per annum.

Cotton Seed Oil

*883. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a suggestion before Government for revising the scheme for rebate as an incentive for increased use of cotton seed oil in the manufacture of vegetable product;

(b) if so, what is the proposal; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various suggestions that have been made are:

(i) that the rate of rebate for using cotton seed oil in excess of 10 per cent. may be increased from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent.

(ii) that the requirement of negative Baudouin reaction may be rescinded;

(iii) that the use of Bellier test may be rescinded;

(iv) that the cotton seed oil and ground nut oil may be allowed to be hydrogenated separately; and

(v) that the records of manufacturers may be depended upon for grant of rebate.

(c) All the suggestions are under examination in consultation with other Ministries concerned.

नियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

*८८४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय तक सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों से उन नियमों की प्रतियाँ विधि मंत्रालय को मिल गई हैं जिनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाना है; और

(ख) जो नियम अब तक प्राप्त हो चुके हैं उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के कार्य में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हज्जरतबीस) :

(क) हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए

विविध जात नियम निम्नलिखित को छोड़कर सभी मंत्रालयों से प्राप्त हुए हैं :

१. प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय
२. वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय
३. पुनर्वास मंत्रालय
४. योजना आयोग
५. सार्वजनिक (एटार्निमल इन्जीनियरिंग) विभाग

अभी तक कुल २०६ नियम प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) अन्य मंत्रालयों से प्राप्त नियमों में से अभी तक २८ नियमों का अनुवाद हो चुका है।

Superannuated Officers of Department of Archaeology

*885. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extension has been granted to superannuated officers in the Department of Archaeology;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) the number of such superannuated officers during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extension of service to a few technical personnel has been granted in the public interest;

(c) 1959-60—Two

1960-61—Two

(including one officer granted extension in: 1959-60)

1961-62—None.

Beggary in Delhi

- *886. { Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the enforcement

of the Bombay Prevention of Beggary Act in Delhi a large number of beggars crossed the Union territory into neighbouring States;

(b) if so, to what extent was their population in Delhi thinned down;

(c) what action has been taken by the Administration to harness the man-power vested in the beggar population; and

(d) what is the number of beggars arrested under this Act and the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Government have not received any information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Beggars, who are detained under the Act, are given training in various trades, such as, agriculture, weaving, masonry and printing work.

(d) 179 up-till the 10th March, 1961. These persons are being kept in a Reception Centre pending detailed social investigation.

Chinese Aircrafts Flights

*887. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have examined a fresh note from China denying spy flights in Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government will continue to make all possible efforts to prevent intrusions into our territory of foreign aircraft.

Output of Ammunition

*888. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1017 on the 20th December, 1960 and state the nature and details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the output of cartridges and other ammunitions with a view to ensure adequate supply of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

The following types of Cartridges/Ammunition are under production in the Ordnance Factories for civilian consumption:

(i) 12 Bore Cartridges:

The production of 12 bore cartridges has been considerably stepped up during the last two years. The total production during the year 1959 was 2.31 lakhs cartridges which was increased to nearly 12 lakhs cartridges during 1960. The production during January 1961 was nearly 2.5 lakhs cartridges and it is expected that about 30 lakhs cartridges will be produced during the current calendar year. Action is in hand to further augment capacity in producing an additional shift.

(ii) .315" Ammunition:

The Ordnance Factories have adequate capacity to meet the entire civil requirement of this type of ammunition.

2. In addition to the types mentioned above, .22" amm which is being produced in the Ordnance Factories for the Services, will be shortly released for sale to the public in sufficient quantities.

Hereditary Titles to Successors of Ex-Rulers

*889. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have sought a clarification from the Central Government on whether the hereditary titles of 'Rajas' or

'Maharaja' or 'Nawab' should be recognised in the case of their successors; and

(b) if so, the Government of India's reply thereto?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Clarification was sought by a State Government whether a hereditary title of Raja conferred by the British Government should be continued to the son of the original holders.

(b) A copy of the circular letter dated 22nd October 1959 issued to all State Governments/Union Administrations, etc., which explains the position, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 31].

Special Police Establishment

*890. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to give wider powers to the Special Police Establishment and to extend its jurisdiction to the whole of India;

(b) if so, what are the reasons responsible for the decision; and

(c) by what time the jurisdiction of Special Police Establishment will cover the whole country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) The Special Police Establishment even now have jurisdiction all over India to investigate certain specified offences notified after obtaining the concurrence of the respective State Governments in accordance with the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Additions to the list of notified offences are made whenever found necessary after obtaining the concurrence of the State Governments. The Special Police Establishment have sufficiently wide powers even at present and no proposal is under consideration of the Government for giving any wider powers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics

*891. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics will be handed over to the Madras University;

(b) if so, from which date;

(c) the recurring grant proposed to be paid to the University;

(d) the recommendations of the University Grants Commission in this regard; and

(e) whether increased assistance will be given to this Institute to honour the revered name of Ramanujam?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Institute was handed over to the Madras University on the 1st November, 1958.

(c) and (d). The Commission has agreed to pay to the Institute a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000/- per annum with effect from the 1st April, 1960.

(e) Any proposal for increased assistance will be considered on its merits, if a request for the same is received from Madras University.

New Process for Production of Pig Iron

*892. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Salem iron ore from Madras has been reduced to pig iron, as a test, with the aid of low grade non-coking coal by the low shaft furnace process at the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur;

(b) if so, how much of it was processed; and

(c) whether the test has been successful?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No,

Sir. The National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur has not yet received Salem iron ore for smelting trials in the Low Shaft Furnace Plant.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Research on Antibiotics

1686. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 2765 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in finalising the proposal for the establishment of a laboratory wholly devoted to researches on antibiotics;

(b) if so, where the laboratory will be set up; and

(c) the total amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A Committee of the Panel of Scientists of the Planning Commission has gone into the question of setting up of an Institute for Research in Antibiotics in the light of existing available facilities. The recommendations of that Committee are now under consideration.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1687. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount spent by Government on development schemes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the year 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The amount spent on development schemes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1960-61 (upto January 1961) was Rs. 59.25 lakhs.

Multipurpose Schools in Punjab

1688. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Multipurpose Schools opened so far since the scheme started in Punjab?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): 171.

Tobacco crop in Gurdaspur District

1689. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area under tobacco crop in Gurdaspur District is negligible;

(b) whether it is a fact that no tobacco is grown in this District for commercial purposes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Gurdaspur District was exempted from excise duty on tobacco;

(d) the excise duty derived from tobacco in Gurdaspur District during the last three years; and

(e) the staff appointed for the purpose of excise duty on tobacco and the expenditure incurred on it during the above-mentioned period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). No. The acreage brought under tobacco cultivation in Gurdaspur District shows a fairly steady increase and there are rather certain pockets in this District where there is concentrated cultivation and the tobacco is grown for commercial purposes.

(d) :

Year	Central Excise duty (in rupees)
1957-58	51,345
1958-59	46,882
1959-60	58,291

Part (e):

Year	Staff employed	Expenditure incurred (in rupees)
1957-58	3 Inspectors 3 Sub-Inspectors 3 Sepoys	21,618
1958-59	2 Inspectors 3 Sub-Inspectors 2 Sepoys	
1959-60	3 Inspectors 4 Sub-Inspectors 3 Sepoys	25,698

The above staff was not utilised exclusively for the administration of excise duty on tobacco but was also deployed for other excisable commodities manufactured in this District.

Protected Monuments in Maharashtra

1690. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the Maharashtra Government to take over any of the Centrally protected ancient monuments for repairs and maintenance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government has been asked to make suitable arrangements for the maintenance and preservation of the following monuments when these are taken out of the list of monuments of national importance:

Sl. No.	State	District	Locality	Name of monument
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	North Satara	Satara	The site of the principal residence of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja now known as Senapati's wade.
2.	Do.	Nasik	Nasik	Sarkarwade (old Peshwa's Mansion)
3.	Do.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Changiz Khar's Palace.
4.	Do.	North Satara	Pratapgad	Afzal Khan's Tent
5.	Do.	Do	Satara	New Rajwade
6.	Do.	Ratnagiri	Vengarla	Dutch Factory

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Maharashtra	West Khandesh	Tavli	An old step well
8.	Do.	Poona	Poona Cantt.	A ruined building reputed to have been the residence of the Kotwa of the last Peshwa.
9.	Do.	Poona	Koregaon	Monument (Victory Pollar)
10.	Do.	Bombay	Bandra	Fort
11.	Do.	Shandara	Nagra	Shrine dedicated to Mahadeo.
12.	Do.	Poona	Tulapur	Sargameshwar temple with its adjoining Ghat.
13.	Do.	Do.	Fulgaon	Peshwa Bathing Ghat.
14.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mhadeva's temple with adjoining ghat.
15.	Do.	Do.	Tulapur	Vishnuvallaheswar temple with its adjoining Ghat.
16.	Do.	Chanda	Ghosri	Hemadpanthi temple of Mahadeo under a banyan tree close to the village on the east side.
17.	Do.	North Satara	Deur	Temple of vithal and Meru.
18.	Do.	Do	Karanga	Brick column erected by Emperor Aurangzeb.
19.	Do.	Nasik	Deolana	Hemadpanth's temple.
20.	Do.	East Khandesh	Amalmer	Gateway to the fort including bastion staircases, rampart well.

The State Government were requested last year to take over the following monuments after they had been deprotected:

Sl. No.	State	District	Locality	State Name of Monument site	Protection Notification No.	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Maharashtra	Chanda	Bhejgaon	Temple of Mahadeo	No. 438-L/A.B. dated 23-11-1924, Govt. of C.P.	Do.
2.	Do.	Do.	Nalleshwar	Hemadpanthi temple of Mahadeo with a perennial spring in front.	Do.	Do.
3.	Do.	Do.	Kadholi	Temple of Mahadeo	Do.	Do.
4.	Do.	Do.	Chanda	Temple of Ekavira	Do.	Do.
5.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple of Mahadeo	No. C-72/A.B. dt. 11-4-1925, Govt. of C.P.	Do.
6.	Do.	Nasik	Malegaon	Malegaon Fort.	No. 1290 dt. 15-3-1927, Govt. of Bombay.	Do.
7.	Do.	Chanda	Chanda	Well inside the jaspura Gate of the city.	No. 682-I/A.E., dated 12-11-1923, Govt. of Central Province.	Do.

Protected Monuments in Aurangabad

1691. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the total amount allotted for the maintenance and special repairs of each of the protected monuments in Aurangabad (Maharashtra) for 1960-61?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

Sl. No.	Name of monument	Amount of allotment during 1960-61. ₹	
		Annual repairs	Special repairs
1	2	3 Rs.	4 Rs.
1.	Caves at Aurangabad.	2,500	5,500
2.	Tomb of Rabia Durani or Bibi-ka-maqbara, Aurangabad.	14,000	22,158
3.	Daulatabad Fort	5,545	8,500
4.	Caves at Ellora	27,900	25,480
5.	Caves at Pithalkhora	4,275	3,000
6.	Tomb of Aurangzeb at Khuldabad.	60	
7.	Tomb of Malik Ambar at Khuldabad	550	
8.	Ancient mound at Paitha	50	
9.	Caves at Ajanta	23,100	22,000

Seats in Technical Institutes

1692. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 699 on the 24th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Centre that about one fourth of the seats in a State Technical Institute should be reserved for students from

outside the State has since been accepted by the remaining States; and

(b) if not, the names of the States who have not so far accepted the suggestion?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). 1. Orissa and Assam have agreed to reserve some seats for other States.

2. Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra have not favoured the suggestion.

3. The matter is still under the consideration of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Madras.

Steam Coal for Punjab

1693. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of steam coal allotted on indents to Punjab during 1960-61;

(b) whether supplies have been regularly maintained; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There is no separate quota for steam coal. The total quota of all sizes of coal for Punjab during 1960 was 90860 wagons and the total despatches amounted to 53099 wagons.

(c) The shortfall in supply was due to difficulties of transport via Moghulsarai.

Welfare of S.C. and S.T. and Backward Classes in U.P.

1694. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by the Central Government in 1959-60 for welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes, (separately) in U.P.; and

(b) the contribution made by the Central Government in 1959-60 for setting up of special multipurpose blocks in U.P.?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The required information is given below:--

(a) Scheduled Castes Rs. 39.00 lakhs, Other Backward Classes (including denotified Tribes) Rs. 10.08 lakhs. There are no Scheduled Tribes in U.P.

(b) There are no special multipurpose blocks in Uttar Pradesh.

Central Excise Revenue from U.P.

1695. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of revenue received from Central Excise from U.P. State during 1960 (Circlewise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement showing the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 32].

Study of Social and Economic Life in Uttar Pradesh

1696. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of the villages in Uttar Pradesh selected for special study of social and economic life of the community during 1961 census?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): As a part of the 1961 Census, 50 villages have been selected for Socio-Economic Survey in the State of Uttar Pradesh, the names of which are given in the list laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 33].

Housing Schemes for S.C. and S.T. in U.P.

1697. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts which are sanctioned for housing schemes for Scheduled Castes in U.P. during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) whether the money allotted has been fully spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The required information is given below.

(a) Rs. 12 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

Secondary Education in U.P.

1698. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Government of U.P. for reorganisation and promotion of secondary education in U.P. during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the total amount allotted to U.P. during the same period for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,07,00,985 have been sanctioned till the end of 1959-60.

Ex-Servicemen in U.P.

1699. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the ex-servicemen in U.P. as at the end of 1960, district-wise; and

(b) how many of these have been usefully employed district-wise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The required information is not available. The only information available in this regard is the total number of ex-servicemen who have obtained employment in Government service in U.P. Their number for the period from May, 1951 to December, 1960 is 11,232.

Development of Sports and Games

1700. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 833 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the details of the report of the Committee appointed to prepare schemes for the development of sports and games in the country for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the progress made in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The Committee had drawn up an estimate amounting to Rs. 12 crores for promotion of Sports and Games during the Third Five Year Plan period. The details are:

<i>Name of Schemes recommended for Implementation</i>	<i>Estimates (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Establishment of National Institute of Sports	80
2. National Sports Coaching Scheme	215
3. Grants to National Sports Federations for their various activities	80
4. Construction of Stadia and Sports Village	300
5. Playfield & Equipment to Educational Institutions	425
6. Popularization of Sports in Rural Areas	56
7. Grants-in-aid to National Sports Federations/Associations and State Sports Councils for Organisational expenses.	28
8. Expenditure on schemes not covered by any of the above schemes.	16

(b) The following schemes have been tentatively approved in consultation with the Planning Commission:—

<i>Name of the Scheme approved</i>	<i>Estimates (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Establishment of the National Institute of Sports	50
2. National Sports Coaching Scheme	25
3. Grants-in-aid to National Sports Federations for their various activities and organisational expenses	35
4. Assistance for construction of utility stadia	10
5. Initial development of the Sports Village in New Delhi	15
TOTAL	Rs. 135 lakhs

The Schemes for giving financial assistance to the educational institutions for acquisition of playfields and sports equipment and popularization of sports in rural areas have been transferred to the State sector under the Third Five Year Plan.

Detection of Crimes by Dogs in Delhi

1701. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 838 on the 8th March, 1960, and state the result achieved so far from dogs for the detection of crime in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Delhi Police have so far acquired two dogs. These dogs are being trained and it will take about a year before they can be utilised in the detection of crime.

Loans to TISCO and IISCO

1702. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 839 on the 8th March, 1960 and state the amount of loan advanced to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and the Indian Iron and Steel Co.?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (i) The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.—Rs. 100,000,000.

(ii) The Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.—Rs. 101,828,476.

Central Revenue Receipts from Assam

1703. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of revenue receipts from Central Excise from Assam during 1960 (District-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement showing the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 34].

Income Tax Arrears in Assam

1704. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of Income Tax arrears on the 1st January, 1961 in Assam?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The total amount of effective Income Tax arrears on 1st January, 1961 in Assam charge was Rs. 1,16,01,000.

Sepoys

1705. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the basic pay, dearness allowance, clothing allowance and other allowances drawn by sepoy in 1947;

(b) the pay under same heads of first grade and second grade sepoy in 1953;

(c) the pay under the same heads in 1960; and

(d) the maximum total emoluments drawn by a sepoy at the end of his service before Independence?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 35].

(d) The maximum total emoluments (pay, increment of pay, and dearness allowance) of an Infantry sepoy immediately before Independence were Rs. 52.50 p.m.

College Education in Punjab

1706. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab State Government have asked for educational aids for providing facilities in existing colleges and for opening new colleges; and

(b) if so, whether this request has been considered by the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education so far and with what result?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Bilaspur Township

1707. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction and rehabilitation work of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh has been completed; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and utilised so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Skull Scrap

1708. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of skull scrap disposed of by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. during the years 1959 and 1960; and

(b) the method adopted for disposing of the skull scrap and the revenue earned from the sales?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 4800 tonnes approximately.

(b) It was disposed of by negotiations with prospective purchasers. Price realised by the sales was Rs. 510,000 approximately.

Misuse of Scrap

1709. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been urged by the Scrap Association that owing to the prevailing export ban on No. 1 Quality Sheet Cuttings, there is a widespread misuse of the surplus arisings of this scrap;

(b) whether it has been pointed out that owing to the improper use of the surplus of No. 1 quality sheet cuttings during 1958 to 1960, the foreign exchange lost should be estimated at Rs. 5 million; and

(c) if so, the reasons why no steps have been taken to permit its unlimited export as suggested by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the only consumer of this scrap in the country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. A representation was received from the Scrap Traders and Exporters Association, Bombay.

(c) Government have decided to constitute a committee to deal with various aspects of scrap and the whole question will be considered by that committee.

Ferrous Scrap Export Policy

1710. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ferrous Scrap Export Policy since 1958 allows as an incentive to the export of No. 2, 2a and 3 quality sheet cuttings, and export of 1 ton of No. 1 quality sheet cuttings in the proportion of 1:10;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bombay/Madras exporters have not

been successful in availing of the incentive export owing to the refusal of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to issue 'no objection';

(c) whether it is a fact that by refusing to issue 'no objection' the Mysore Iron and Steel Works does not get the scrap;

(d) whether it is a fact that in appreciation of the actual position the Mysore Iron and Steel Works has now agreed to issue 'no objection';

(e) whether it is a fact that the Iron and Steel Controller has not acquiesced in the matter in spite of the fact that the present position of refusal to issue 'no objection' does not benefit the Mysore Iron and Steel Works; and

(f) whether it is not in the interest of foreign exchange earning that the present practice of exporting No. 1 quality sheet cutting when rusty as No. 2 quality sheet cutting be curtailed by permitting the Bombay/Madras exporters to export the incentive of No. 1 quality sheet cutting scrap?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Mysore Iron and Steel Works have reported that they are not receiving any offers of supply of No. 1 quality sheet cuttings from exporters. The question of any refusal by them to issue "No objection" therefore does not arise.

(d) to (f). Government are proposing to set up a Committee to go into all aspects of scrap including exports and this matter will also be considered by that committee.

Engineering Colleges at Jamshedpur etc. and IIT, Kanpur

1711. Shri V. P. Nayyar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific grants made for the Engineering Colleges at Jamshedpur, Warrangal, Srinagar,

Bhopal, Allahabad and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur;

(b) what, if any, is the specific grant for building purposes made by Government of India;

(c) who has represented the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in the Governing bodies or Managing Committees of these colleges or institutes and how many meetings have been attended by such representative or representatives; and

(d) what are the technical qualifications of such representative or representatives?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A grant of Rs. 38.55 lakhs has been sanctioned upto 13th March, 1961 for these Regional Colleges and the Kanpur Institute. Of this amount, Rs. 5.0 lakhs is specifically for buildings.

(c) The representatives of the Ministry are as shown below:

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| (i) Regional College, Srinagar. | Professor Thacker, Secretary and Educational Adviser (Technical) | M. S. |
| (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. | Shri G. K. Chandiramani, Joint Educational Adviser (Technical) and Joint Secretary. | |
| (iii) Regional Colleges at Warrangal, Jamshedpur, Bhopal and Allahabad. | Shri L. S. Chandrakant, Deputy Educational Adviser (Technical) | |

Whenever these Officers are unable to attend any of the meetings, other officers of the Ministry represent them at these meetings.

The total number of meetings of the Boards of Governors attended by the normal representatives or their alternates is 19.

(d) The representatives of the Ministry are Advisory Technical Officers qualified in Engineering/Technology/Science.

Aid to Engineering Colleges and Institutes of Technology

1712. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how the Government of India ensure that the Central financial aid is properly used by the Centrally sponsored engineering colleges and institutes of technology;

(b) what, if any, is the check or control exercised by the Government of India to prevent misuse or abuse of funds provided by the Centre; and

(c) whether the accounts relating to the spending of such Central aids are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). 1. For the Centrally sponsored Engineering Colleges, Boards of Governors have been constituted that include representatives of the Central Government and the State Governments concerned. One of the representatives of the State Government is from the Finance Department. The Chairmen of the Boards are also appointed with the approval of the Central Government.

2. The Boards of Governors constituted for the Higher Technological Institutes include representatives of the Central Government, of whom one is from the Finance Ministry.

3. Funds are provided from time to time on the basis of detailed estimates prepared by the Boards of Governors and sanctioned by the Central Government. The institutions are required to furnish statements of expenditure, which are scrutinised by the Central Government.

(c) The accounts of the Higher Technological Institutes are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The accounts of the Regional Colleges are subject to audit check by the Auditor-General.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

1713. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has finalised its programmes for building construction;

(b) if so, the total amount provided therefor;

(c) whether the building programmes are finalised by a building committee; and

(d) if so, who are the members of the building committee and who represents the Union Ministry?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). No, Sir. The building programme is being worked out by the Buildings and Works Committee of the Institute, which consists of:—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (i) Shri C. B. Gupta | Chief (Chairman) |
| Minister, Uttar Pradesh | |
| (ii) Representative of the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs (Shri G.K. Chandiramani). | (Member) |
| (iii) Representative of the Ministry of Finance (Shri Gurdev Saran) | „ |
| (iv) Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. or his nominee. | „ |
| (v) Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (U.P.) or his nominee. | „ |
| (vi) Member nominated by the Chairman residing in Kanpur. | „ |
| (vii) Director of the Institute. | „ |

Primary School Teachers in Bihar

1714. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had offered any assistance to the Bihar State Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for increasing the emoluments of the low-paid primary school teachers in that State;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered; and

(c) whether the State Government availed themselves of this assistance?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India agreed to assist all States to the extent of 50 per cent. of additional expenditure which may be involved in raising salary scale of primary school teachers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Education of the Handicapped in Punjab

1715. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given to the Government of Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for education, training and employment of the handicapped in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the amount given year-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 86,050 has been paid to the Punjab Government for implementation of the scheme "Establishment of the Institute for the Blind, Panipat" during 1956—58. Information for the remaining years of the Second Plan is not available as according to the revised procedure grants are being sanctioned for four groups of schemes, viz., Elementary Education, Secondary Education, University Education, and other Educational Schemes.

Production of Coal

1716. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the production of coal in public sector from 1st November, 1960 to 28th February, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):

	N.C.D.C. Singareni Collieries Collieries Total		
	(in million tons)		
November, 1960	0.61	0.22	0.83
December, 1960	0.67	0.26	0.93
January, 1961	1.04	0.22	1.26
February, 1961	1.08	0.21	1.29

Social Welfare Extension Projects in Jammu and Kashmir

1717. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance given to Jammu and Kashmir State in 1960-61 for social welfare extension projects and for social and moral hygiene and after care programme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A sum of Rs. 1.22 lakhs has so far been released during 1960-61 for Social Welfare Extension Projects in Jammu and Kashmir State through the Central Social Welfare Board. No assistance has so far been released for the Social and Moral Hygiene and After Care Programme as the Kashmir Government have not been able to supply complete information.

Government of India's assistance at the rate of 50 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred by the State Government will be released (this year or early next year) as soon as the requisite information is received from the State Government.

S.C. and S.T. in Police Department of Orissa

1718. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserved quota in services for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Police department of Orissa State has been filled up so far;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what special preference is being given to these Castes and Tribes in appointment in services;

(d) the number of employees grade-wise in that department so far; and

(e) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Orissa Students

1719. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students of Orissa State at present reading outside that State with financial help of the State and Centre;

(b) the nature of the financial help given by the State and Centre to them during 1960-61 so far; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes students among them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 36].

Institutions of Yogic Exercises

1720. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the institutions of yogic exercises to which grants were given during the last five years i.e., 1956-57 to 1960-61, State-wise.

(b) whether any grant was applied for by the Yoga Institute, Santa Cruz, Bombay; and

(c) if so, how much was paid to it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Maharashtra 2:

(i) Kaivalyadham Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla.

(ii) Yoga Institute, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

Jammu and Kashmir 1:

Vishwayatan Yoga Asharam Katra
Vaishnav Devi (Jammu).

Delhi 2:

(i) Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram, New Delhi.

(ii) Yoga Parsar Samiti's Yoga Asharam, Mandir Lane, Reading Road, New Delhi.

Rajasthan 1:

Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rupees 5,000.

Agricultural Assistance to S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

1721. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of agricultural assistance being granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa State for cultivation purposes;

(b) the number of persons who were granted such assistance in that State district-wise during Second Five Year Plan period year-wise so far;

(c) the number of applications for such assistance, district-wise, pending so far;

(d) the reasons for delay in the disposal of these applications; and

(e) the steps being taken to dispose them of?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (e). The information has been called for from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Writ Petitions in the High Court of Maharashtra

1722. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of writ petitions disposed of in the High Court of Maharashtra from 1st April, 1960 to 31st December, 1960; and

(b) the number of petitions pending at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement showing (i) the number and nature of writ petitions disposed of by the High Court at Bombay during the period from 1st May, 1960 when the new Maharashtra State was formed, to the 31st December, 1960 and (ii) the number of writ petitions pending on the 1st January, 1961 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 37].

Tribal Welfare Fund

1723. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been provided to any non-official organisation out of the Tribal Welfare Fund during the year 1960-61 so far in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the Organisations to which the money was given during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The reference to the 'Tribal Welfare Fund' is not clear. From the budgeted provision for welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State budget grants have been made to non-official organisations.

(b) The names of the organisations to which the money has been given during the year 1960-61 are as follows:

1. Adivasi Vikas Kendra, Bablai, District West Nimar;
2. M. B. Sehariya Sewa Sangh, Lashkar;
3. Kasturba Kanya Ashram, Niwali, West Nimar;
4. Gram Bharati Ashram, Tablai;
5. Adiwasi Sewa Sangh, Bhopal;
6. Vanvasi Sewa Mandal, Mandla;
7. Indian Council for Child Welfare;

8. 17 Janpad Sabhas of Mahakoshal Region; and

9. M.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board, Ujjain.

Prosecutions under Untouchability (Offences) Act in Maharashtra

1724. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons who had been prosecuted in Maharashtra during 1960-61 so far under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Indo-Pakistan Financial Talks

1725. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2071 on the 20th December, 1960 and state the progress made so far in finalisation of negotiations with Pakistan in repatriating the profits of Indian companies and businessmen operating in Pakistan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There has been no further progress.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1726. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2084 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for re-organisation of the existing set-up of the organisation of the regional offices of the Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Seizure of Smuggled Transistors

1727. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many smuggled transistors were seized in India during the last six months and the number of cases instituted or registered against the smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 117 transistor radio sets were seized as smuggled by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities in India during the period from 1st July to 31st December, 1960. 80 cases were registered or instituted against the smugglers.

Teachers in Delhi Education Directorate

1728. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2105 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the cases of 83 teachers in the Directorate of Education, Delhi with nearly five years of continuous and approved service for declaring them as quasi-permanent; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 83 persons, 4 persons have since been granted quasi-permanent status. Orders granting quasi-permanent status to another 21 persons are under issue. In 3 cases the quasi-permanent status could not be granted on account of unsatisfactory work and their cases will be reviewed after a year. The remaining 55 persons have been sent for medical examination and their cases are likely to be finalised shortly.

Russian Oil

1729. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and

Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1000 on the 29th November, 1960 and state the additional cost that had to be borne on account of the redirection of a Russian oil tanker from Bombay to Cochin recently?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): M/s. Indian Oil Company utilised Russian tanker to transport a small consignment of High Speed Diesel Oil from Bombay to Cochin in November, 1960, on payment of mutually acceptable and reasonable freight charges. The Company may not be expected to divulge details of their commercial transaction.

मद्यनिषेध

१७३०. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय मद्यनिषेध समिति ने अपनी १२ व १३ नवम्बर, १९६० की बैठकों में जो सिफारिशें की थीं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रीय प्रशासनों ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातर) : अब तक तीन राज्य सरकारों तथा दिल्ली, मणिपुर व त्रिपुरा के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं। सूचना पूरी इकट्ठी हो जाने पर विभिन्न राज्यों में की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

मंत्रियों को यात्रा तथा दैनिक भत्ता

१७३१. श्री प्रकाशचारी शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों और सभा-सचिवों को वर्ष १९५६-६० में कितना यात्रा भत्ता दिया गया; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों में से किसी ने अपने वेतन तथा भत्ते में स्वेच्छा से कोई कटौती की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातर) : (क) ६,४३,८६३ रुपये।

(ख) जी हां।

Voluntary Agencies for Development of Backward Classes

1732. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1434 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the names of the voluntary agencies to whom financial grants were given by his Ministry and who have not yet submitted their expenditure reports of 1959-60;

(b) whether any condition was laid down while granting them amount for the development work for backward communities; and

(c) what action Government propose to take if they fail to submit expenditure reports even after the extended time-limit?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) All the non-official organisations who were given direct grants-in-aid during 1959-60 have submitted the accounts.

(b) A copy of the terms and conditions attached to the grants is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 38].

(c) Does not arise.

Recognition of Unions in Central Government Undertakings

1733. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any rules for the recognition of Unions in Central Government Undertakings;

(b) if so, how these rules differ from the old ones; and

(c) whether recognition has been restored in some cases where recognition was withdrawn after the General Strike in July, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No new rules have been framed.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No.

Railway Siding to Barauni Refinery

1734. { Shri Nathwani:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the temporary railway siding to Barauni Refinery; and

(b) whether work has started for constructing the railway siding?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for the construction of a temporary railway siding. A permanent railway siding is, however, being provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,94,886, the work on which has commenced.

Seizure of Gold

1735. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband gold worth crores of rupees has been seized by the Customs at Bombay, Calcutta and other ports in the year 1960; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Gold worth Rs. 1,16,30,000 approximately was seized by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authori-

ties in India during 1960. Collector-wise figures are given below:—

Name of Collectorate	Value of gold seized Rs.
Collector of Customs, Bombay.	44,13,718
Collector of Customs, Calcutta	47,99,532
Collector of Customs, Madras.	1,67,772
Collector of Customs, Kardla	..
Collector, of Customs, Visakhapatnam	5,227
Collector of Customs & Central Excise, Cochin	12,903
Collector of Customs & Central Excise, Pondicherry	25,625
Collector of Central Excise, Bombay	11,64,100
Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta & Orissa, Calcutta	..
Collector of Central Excise, Madras	2,53,081
Collector of Central Excise, Delhi	3,81,028
Collector of Central Excise, Baroda	9,685
Collector of Central Excise, Patna	..
Collector of Central Excise, Shillong	93,745
Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore	5,900
Collector of Central Excise, Allahabad	93,000
Collector of Central Excise, Hyderabad	80,000
Collector of Central Excise, Nagpur	4,000
Collector of Central Excise, Poona	5,840
Collector of Central Excise & Land Customs, West Bengal, Calcutta	1,14,814

Teacher Training Facilities

1736. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount given to the State Governments so far during Second Five Year Plan period under the Centrally sponsored scheme of expansion of teacher training facilities (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A total sum of Rs. 85,00,000 sanctioned to the State

Governments during 1959-60 is given in a statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 39]. Sanctions for 1960-61 are being issued. The budget provision is Rs. 275 lakhs and is expected to be fully utilized.

Pay Scales of Defence Service Officers

1738. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 425 on the 24th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in the examination by Government of the remaining recommendations of the Raghuramaiah Committee in respect of revised pay scales of Defence Service Officers; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The revised scales of pay for substantive ranks, of the various categories of officers of the three Services, have been worked out. Certain points, in connection with the introduction of the revised scales of pay, are still under active consideration.

Foreign Exchange for Railways

1739. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri M. M. Gandhi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of foreign exchange granted to the Railways during the Second Five Year Plan and how much foreign exchange is proposed to be allotted to them during the Third Plan; and

(b) what are the amounts of foreign exchange granted, or proposed to be

granted to road transport separately for road/bridge construction, automobile manufacture, ancillary industries and spare parts during these two Plan periods?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement giving the amounts of foreign exchange allotted to the Railways and Road Transport during the Second Plan period is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 40]. As for the Third Plan period, it is not possible to indicate the amount of foreign exchange that will be allotted for these programmes, since that will depend on a number of factors, particularly the foreign exchange situation of the country prevailing from time to time and the amount of foreign aid that may become available for the purpose.

Merger of D.A. with Pay

1740. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations for merging of the whole of D.A. with basic pay was not considered feasible or desirable in case of certain categories of Central Government Employees, and so a part of the D.A. only was merged;

(b) if so, in case of what categories of employees did it so happen; and

(c) what part of D.A. was merged with their basic pay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The revised scales of pay recommended by the Pay Commission have been evolved by merging the entire amount of dearness allowance, at the old rates, in respect of employees drawing basic pay of Rs. 300 and above, and the bulk of the allowance in respect of others, namely, those drawing basic pay below Rs. 300 per month. This recommendation has been accepted and implemented by the Government without any modification.

जन गणना

१७४१. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य

मंत्री यह बगाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के धनवाद क्षेत्र के गांवों में लोक सेवक संघ के सदस्य लोगों से जनगणना में कोई भाषा विशेष लिखवाने का प्रचार कर रहे हैं ! और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार सही गणना करवाने के लिये क्या कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आलवा) :

(क) और (ख). ऐसे कुछ मामले सामने आये हैं। फिर भी ऐसी चेष्टाओं का जनगणना करने वालों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है उन्हें मातृ-भाषा और बोली दोनों को लिखने के बारे में कड़े आदेश दिये गये हैं। उन्होंने सब जगहों पर इन आदेशों के अनुसार ही कार्य किया है।

Central Institute of Training of Industrial Engineers

1742. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to establish a Central Institute for Training Industrial Engineers at Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of the Institute; and

(c) when it will start functioning?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the detailed scheme has been placed in the Library of the Sabha. The main function of the Institute is to train junior executives, senior supervisory staff and technicians from industry and other organisations in the principles and techniques of Industrial Engineering and to conduct applied research in the field.

(c) The Institute will start functioning as soon as necessary instructional facilities have been organised.

Cracks in Jodhpur Buildings

1743. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a mysterious geological phenomenon occurred in Jodhpur city (Rajasthan) when several cracks were noticed in many buildings and at other places: and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made into the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India carried out investigations to find out the causes for the cracking and sinking of certain buildings in Sonaro-Ki-Ghatti, Jodhpur City. No mystery is attached to the phenomenon as would be apparent from the results of the investigation carried out.

Between 17th and 21st December, 1960, certain houses in Sonaro-Ki-Ghatti, were reported to have developed cracks. The affected houses are on either side of a narrow lane down a slope and are 125 metres south of the 45 metres high scrap. The houses in an area of 27 metres by 20 metres on the western side of the lane, developed cracks slowly in the walls, roofs and floors. Seven houses in this block and three houses behind them sustained damages. No cracks or damages were noticed in the houses of upper or lower reaches of the slopes and the buildings were unaffected. Evidently the cause for the cracks was localised to a very limited area in the affected block.

Test pits dug to a maximum depths of 3.1 metres, indicated the presence of loose soil immediately below the foundation of the affected buildings. The percentage of water, ranging between 17 to 23 per cent., in the soil was high.

In view of this and the preceeding observations, the main cause of the damage to the buildings appears to be the unequal settlement of the water saturated soil below the foundations. The source of this water may be partly the leakage noticed in the underground mains.

Suitable drainage channels and checking of leakage from the water pipes was recommended to exclude infiltration of water into the soil below the foundations.

Police Firings in Manipur

1744. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firings so far resorted to on unarmed crowds in Manipur by the police from 1950 onwards; and

(b) the number of cases out of these in which judicial enquiry has been instituted so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The police was compelled to open fire on violent crowds on 10 occasions in various parts of Manipur from 1950 onwards. On all these occasions the demonstrators were armed with various types of weapons such as fire-arms, spears, daos, swords or Lathies or attacked the police with missiles such as brickbats, bottles, stones etc.

(b) No judicial enquiry has been conducted into these firings but a magisterial enquiry has been held in all cases by a Magistrate of the First Class or by the Chief Commissioner.

Oil in West Bengal

1745. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been found in any part of West Bengal recently; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid from Ford Foundation

1746. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has agreed to finance new township project near Calcutta; and

(b) if so, what is the amount granted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. The Ford Foundation has been approached to authorise a grant for project study and preparation of a Plan for Greater Calcutta.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Ford Foundation and no amount has been granted by them so far.

Taxes on Biri Tobacco

1747. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what were the total earnings of taxes on Tobacco of Biri during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Item No. 4 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, under which duty is levied on indigenous tobacco, does not make any distinction between biri tobacco and non-biri tobacco. The tariff for non-flue-cured unmanufactured tobacco provides for assessment on the basis of the physical form coupled with the method of curing of the tobacco. Unmanufactured tobacco ones assessed to Central Excise duty can be used in the manufacture of biri or otherwise. However, Central Excise duty realised during 1959-60 from the clearance of non-flue-cured unmanufactured tobacco falling under Item No. 41(6) which is mainly used in making biris, was Rs. 13.98 crores including the additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax.

Tourist Guest House at Konarak

1748. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct a tourist

guest house at Konarak by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the guest house; and

(c) when it will be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Nickel one anna coins

1749. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any date has been fixed for the withdrawal of the old nickel one anna coins;

(b) if so, what is the date; and

(c) the number of old coins of different denomination that are in circulation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No. Planned withdrawal of one anna coins of cupro-nickel composition will start as soon as adequate stocks of the requisite denominations in the decimal series have been built up.

(c) The number of old coins in actual circulation cannot be determined with precision. Rough estimates of the number of small coins of various denominations in the anna-pie series which may have been with the public as on 30th November, 1960, are however, given below:—

(In lakh pieces)

½ rupees	37.81
¼ rupees	75.34
*2 annas	27.59
*1 anna	1,08.60
*½ anna	1,10.89
Single pice	2,30.14
*Half pice	4.03
*Pie	8.42

*Inclusive of coins under demonetisation for which exchange facilities are still available.

Archaeological Building at Vidisha

1750. Shri B. C. Seth: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Archaeological Building named Vijaimandir or Vijamandal at Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether this building is an old temple and whether the images and Shlokas are carved on the building and pillars;

(c) whether the 36 images were thrown out of this building last year;

(d) if so, the action taken in this matter; and

(e) whether the Muslims are allowed to offer their namaz there?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There is an archaeological monument by the name of Bijamandal mosque at Vidisha.

(b) The mosque is built on the foundation of an old temple and its material used for the construction of the mosque. An inscription is carved on one of its pillars and some images are also to be seen on the building.

(c) Some images were thrown out but the number is not known.

(d) The State Government has, it is understood, launched a case against those who are alleged to have removed the sculptures.

(e) Yes, Sir, only on Id days.

Police Training College, Mount Abu

1751. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a research centre at the Police Training College, Mount Abu;

(b) the nature of research to be carried out at the Centre; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A Central Police Research Centre is being established at the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu.

(b) The Centre will study and conduct research on the various problems of administration and investigation confronting the police in the country and suggest possible solutions. It will also help to co-ordinate the activities of State Police Research Centres.

(c) The Centre has started its preliminary work at the beginning of this year.

Coal Production

1752. { Shri P. G. Deb;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty;
Shri Sampath;
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state how much coal has been produced by the National Coal Development Corporation in January and February, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The figures of production of coal by the National Coal Development Corporation are given below:—

	(in million tons).
January, 1961.	.. 1.04
February, 1961.	.. 1.08

National Library, Calcutta

1753. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made to Government of India to use Calcutta Maidan to accommodate the National Library; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government of India, though various conflicting sug-

gestions have appeared in the Press.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Dancing Troupe at Baghdad

1754. { Shri S. A. Mehdi;
Shri Sampath;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian dancing troupe has been black-listed by the Government of Iraq;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; Shri Ram Gopal's Troupe, not sponsored by the Government of India, was black-listed by the Government of Iraq, as the Troupe had visited Israel.

(c) The Embassy of India at Baghdad received no complaint from the Troupe and in accordance with the policy in cases of this nature, no action was taken.

Census

1755. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons educated and trained in science or technology were given special post cards to fill in during the census of population; and

(b) if so, the purpose of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes. This was confined to degree holders in science and degree or diploma holders in engineering, technology or medicine.

(b) To assess the strength of the technical personnel available and their placements as on the 1st February, 1961.

Cut Piece Cloth Dealers

1756. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs last year to check swindling by a section of cut piece cloth dealers;

(b) if so, what were its main recommendations;

(c) whether these recommendations have since been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) A committee was appointed by the Delhi Administration on 9th December, 1958, to suggest measures for obviating mal-practices.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are:

(i) Licensing, if possible of cut piece cloth trade.

(ii) Establishment of an anti-fraud squad to watch the trade.

(iii) Propaganda through social workers and Public Relations Committee; and

(iv) Prosecution of defaulting dealers under the Weights and Measures Act.

(c) and (d). The recommendations at (iii) & (iv) are being implemented. The anti-fraud squad already functioning in the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police, C.I.D. also investigates cases of swindling, etc. brought to its notice. Licensing of this trade is not considered practicable at present.

National Coal Development Corporation

1757. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for construction of a permanent building for the National Coal Development

Corporation's Training School at Kargali;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) whether the construction has started and what is the progress?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 7 lakhs.

(c) The construction was taken in hand by the N.C.D.C. and all the buildings, except 7 units of staff quarters, have been completed. These staff quarters are also likely to be completed shortly.

Requirements of Coal and Iron Ore

Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
1758. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present requirement of coal and iron ore for the Steel Plants at Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai and Jamshedpur annually;

(b) what will be the approximate demand during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to realise this target?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The annual requirements of coal and iron ore of the present plant of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and the million tons plants in Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai when in full production, will be:—

	*Coal (in million tons)	Iron Ore (in million tons)
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.8	1.9
Rourkela Steel Plant	1.6	1.5
Bhilai Steel Plant	1.8	2.0
Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	2.5	3.5

*Figures are in terms of washed coal except for Durgapur where 0.8 million tons would be washed and 1.0 million unwashed.

(b) The requirements of coal and iron ore of the plants in Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai after expansion in the Third Five Year Plan will be:—

	Coal* (in million tons)	Iron Ore (in milli on tons)
Durgapur Steel Plant	3.0	3.5
Rourkela Steel Plant	2.5	3.0
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.7	4.5

*Figures are in terms of washed coal.

The requirements of the plant of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. are not expected to increase.

(c) The field-wise programme for the production of additional quality of coking coals has been drawn up and action on this is being processed. The additional requirements of iron ore will be obtained mostly through expansion of the existing mines and by the development of a new mine in the Gua region.

हिन्दी में विभागीय प्रश्न

१७५६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों ने कितने विभागीय फार्म शिक्षा मंत्रालयों को अनुवाद के लिये भेजे हैं; और

(ख) उन में से कितनों का अनुवाद हो चुका है और कितनों को छापा जा चुका है, या छपवाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) २५० .

(ख) अब तक १६६ फार्मों का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है । संबंधित विभाग । मंत्रालय इन्हें छपवायेंगे ।

Special Pay in the Department of Archaeology

1760. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are posts in the Department of Archaeology carrying special pay;

(b) if so, for how long special pay has been paid;

(c) whether a detailed statement will be placed on the Table of the House containing the different posts, special pay, and reasons for this pay?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 41).

Polytechnics for Girls

1761. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thirtieth Session of All India Women's Conference held at Surat on the 27th December, 1960 demanded polytechnics for girls;

(b) if so, the action proposed; and

(c) the provision for the same in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) According to the information received from the Central Office of the All India Women's Conference, no such recommendation was made at the 30th Session of the Conference.

(b) A detailed scheme for technical institutions for girls has been formulated by the Central Government and circulated to State Governments.

(c) The Third Five Year Plan of the States provides for the establishment of 27 technical institutions for girls.

Briquetting and Carbonising Plant at Neyveli

1762. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started negotiations with the Consortium of firms who offered tender for setting up Briquetting and Carbonising plant at Neyveli;

(b) if so, the names of the Consortium; and

(c) by what time is the contract expected to be signed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Negotiations have been completed and Government have accepted the tender of a Consortium of firms comprising Messrs Maschinenfabrik Buckau R. Wolf, A.G. West Germany, Messrs. Lurgi Gesellschaft Fuer Waermetechnik, M.B.H., Frankfurt, West Germany, Messrs. Siemens Schukert Werke, A.G., West Germany, and Messrs. Protos Engineering Company (P) Limited, Bombay, and the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, Australia, for the supply and erection of the briquetting and carbonisation plant. The scheme would now cost Rs. 20 crores and sanction has issued on this basis.

(c) The contract is expected to be signed within this month.

National Mineral Development Corporation

1763. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation proposes to undertake the mining of iron ore at Redi (Ratnagiri District);

(b) if so, the cost of the project;

(c) the State Government's share, if any, in it; and

(d) what success has been achieved in the project so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). No decision has as yet been taken regarding the working of the Redi iron ore deposits by National Mineral Development Corporation.

Simplification of Official Procedure

1764. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment has suggested the simplification of official procedure as a preventive measure against corruption; and

(b) if so what action has so far been taken in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Scarcity Areas in Rajasthan

1765. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether 678 villages in Rajasthan have been declared scarcity affected areas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give any assistance to the State Government; and

(c) the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). 40,000 tons of wheat and 110 tons of milo have been allotted to the Rajasthan Government for distribution in the scarcity affected areas in the State.

Open Air Theatres

1766. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up open-air theatres in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far on the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These theatres are built by co-operation of the Central and the State Government and the local people. The land has to be provided by the State Government and free labour by the local people. The Central Government gives a non-recurring grant. The recurring expenses and the management of the theatres are the responsibility of the State Government or local authorities.

(c) Grants totalling Rs. 1,46,600 have so far been sanctioned to 13 States for 110 theatres. In addition, 10 theatres have been approved for the Union Territories.

Private Colleges in Manipur

1767. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend grants-in-aid to private colleges in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the amounts proposed for the colleges for 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 40,000.

Aid to Political Sufferers

1768. { **Shri Radha Mohan Singh:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Palaniyandy:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of relief or aid sanctioned and paid by the Central Government to political sufferers in each State separately by way of pensions or in lump sum;

(b) the amount paid to the children of political sufferers for their education, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any demand or request for aid by any political sufferer pending for consideration by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 42].

(c) Thirty-seven cases of political sufferers for financial assistance are under consideration of Government.

Supply of Steel and Coal to U.P.

1769. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel and coal supplied to U.P. during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the demands for those years, separately for coal and steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 43].

Government Employees

1770. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the length of service rendered by a Central Government servant in a State Government Department before his transfer to the Central Services, is not taken into account for computing his seniority; and

(b) if so, under what circumstances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). In accordance with the existing general principles followed in determining seniority in Central Services, service under a State Government does not count for purposes of seniority. This is because seniority

of persons appointed to those services by transfer from a State Government is determined not on the basis of the length of service but in the order of selection for appointment.

Distribution of Coke

1771. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general policy relating to the distribution of coke among the wholesale dealers and depot-holders in the different States of India including Assam has been laid down by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) what measures are adopted to see that the distribution is equitably effected according to this policy and no monopolies are created?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Retrenched Workers of Bhilai

1772. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many retrenched workers of the Bhilai Steel Project have so far been absorbed in other Government, semi-Government and private establishments; and

(b) what efforts are being made to help other retrenched staff of the project in getting suitable jobs elsewhere?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) So far 1270 retrenched employees have been selected for alternative employment in other Government, semi-Government and private establishments.

(b) Recruitment on the production side from outside sources has to be made when the workers of requisite experience are not available from the

construction side. All retrenched workers are advised to approach the local Employment Officer for assistance. The offices of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment are being utilised for providing alternative appointments. Arrangements have also been made for the visit of recruiting teams from the Defence and other organisations for selecting workers out of the retrenched employees.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अपराधियों को सधारना

१७७३. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल की जेलों में दण्डितों के चारित्रिक सुधार के लिये क्या-क्या उपाय काम में लाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) जेल में दस्तकारी के काम करने वाले कैदियों को दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं की आय का क्या कुछ भाग मिलता है ; और

(ग) कैदी के मुक्त होने पर क्या कैदियों को अपना कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिये कोई सहायता मिलती है ताकि उनको पुनः अपराध न करना पड़े ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की जेलों में निम्नलिखित सुधार के उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(१) बन्दियों को पढ़ाने के लिये प्रत्येक जेल में एक-एक शिक्षक की नियुक्ति ;

(२) चुनी हुई पुस्तकों, हिन्दी के दैनिक पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं का प्रबन्ध ;

(३) जेल से छुटकारे के पश्चात् अन्धे व्यवहार तथा अनुशासन के मामलों में जेल के स्टाफ द्वारा सलाह ;

(४) कृषि तथा बुनाई सिलाई, कुसियां बुनने आदि जैसे श्रामोद्योगों का प्रशिक्षण ;

(५) खेलों, रेडियो सैट तथा ड्रामों आदि की व्यवस्था;

(६) जेल की अवधि में तथा मुक्ति के पश्चात बन्दियों के हितों के देखभाल के लिए कल्याण अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

(ख) दस्तकारी के काम करने वाले बन्दियों को दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं की आय का भाग देने का प्रश्न प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) विलासपुर की खुली जेल में बन्दी तनखाह कमाते हैं तथा उसका एक भाग उन्हें जेब खर्च के रूप में दिया जाता है और शेष भाग मुक्त होने पर दिया जाता है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जेल

१७७४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०-६१ में बन्दियों को महासू से नाहन ले जाने पर कितना व्यय हुआ ।

(ख) नाहन की जिला जेल में बन्दियों की कुल संख्या और उन में महासू जिले के बन्दियों की संख्या क्या है, और

(ग) क्या महासू जिले में अलग जेल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) अब तक १० रुपये १० नये पैसे ।

(ख) नाहन जेल में बन्दियों की कुल संख्या ६४ है जिन में से महासू जिले के १२ बन्दी हैं ।

(ग) महासू जिले में सोलन के मुकाम पर एक जेल पहले ही से है ।

Ex-Servicemen in Central Civil Services

1775. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weightage of war service is given to the ex-Servicemen who were retained in the Armed Forces after World War II but released subsequently, on their re-appointment in the civil posts in the Central Government offices including Railways.

(b) if so, what are the instructions issued in this regard; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Yes, in respect of civil posts other than those under the Ministry of Railways. Information regarding the latter may be obtained from the Ministry of Railways. Copies of the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time regarding counting war service for purposes of pay, seniority and pension on the civil side are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-2736/61).

Ex-Servicemen in Central Civil Services

1776. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued any instructions that ex-servicemen be given the benefit of pay and seniority for the continuous service rendered by them in the Armed Forces, on their re-employment to the Central Civil posts in clerical cadre in the Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices;

(b) whether such instructions are applicable to the ex-servicemen employed in the Ministry of Railways and its attached and subordinate offices; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No new instructions have been issued. Under orders issued in 1947 ex-servicemen who had rendered "War Service" were allowed to count war service towards fixation of pay and seniority on their appointment to permanent reserved vacancies, but on appointment to temporary posts they were allowed to count it for fixation of pay only.

(b) and (c). Information may be obtained from the Ministry of Railways.

Kidnapping by Naga Hostiles

1777. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Deputy Collector of Phaiset Sub-division was kidnapped by the Naga Hostiles on the night of the 12th February, 1961 from his Headquarters at Phungyar; and

(b) if so, whether the hostiles have been apprehended?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) On the mid-night of the 12th February, 1961, about 20 miscreants stated to have been dressed in Tangkhul Naga costume and armed with daos and spears, looted the quarters of the Sub-Deputy Collector, Phungyar Phaiset, Police Station Ukhrul, and carried away cash amounting to Rs. 100. They are also reported to have attempted to kidnap him. While he was being taken away, some persons happened to come from the opposite direction with lights, with the result that the miscreants left him tied up and ran away.

(b) Not yet.

Allowances to Army Officers

1778. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers in the armed forces get separation allowance and children's education allowance; and

(b) whether J.C.Os. and other ranks enjoy the same allowances?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Married officers of the Army and the Air Force when posted to units/formations located in specified areas/stations in India where families are not permitted to accompany them get a separation allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. subject to the prescribed conditions. Separation allowance is not admissible to JCOs. and Other Ranks.

Service officers, JCOs. and Other Ranks holding authorised posts in Indian Missions abroad and certain categories of officers and personnel who have been sent abroad on deputation etc. get a children's education allowance not exceeding Rs. 80 p.m. per child for a maximum of two children between the ages of 5 and 18 completed years subject to the prescribed conditions.

There are Contributory Education Funds for officers (but not for personnel below officer rank) of the three Services which are raised by subscriptions of Rs. 15 per quarter from all serving permanent regular commissioned officer and matching grants from Government. Scholarships from these funds are awarded to the children of these officers who are between the ages of 10 and 17 years and who attend school or college, at the rate of Rs. 10 p.m. per child if a day scholar and at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. per child if a boarder. Officers serving abroad receive either the children's education allowance or scholarships from these funds, but not both.

Goondalms in Reharpura Delhi

**1779. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Govern-

ment's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the *Statesman* of the 27th February 1961, regarding the increasing goondaism in Rehgarpora, Delhi, and the failure of the police to control the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I have seen the news item in question. None of the incidents mentioned therein has been found to be correct. The law and order situation in Rehgarpora and its neighbourhood is well under control.

Plates and Sheets Produced at Rourkela Plant

1780. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether plates and sheets produced at Rourkela plant are to be distributed under a liberalised policy to actual users without quota certificates;

(b) whether the Iron and Steel, Controller had invited indents for Rourkela steel from actual users for the period October, 1960—March, 1961;

(c) how many indents were received in September and October, 1960;

(d) how many of these indents had been planned; and

(e) why other indents, received in September, and October, 1960 had not been planned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Indents for plates and Black Plain sheets (10 to 14 gauge) can be placed by actual consumers and stockists, without any authorisation or quota certificate. This relaxation is applicable to the other Main Producers also, viz., M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co., and M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co.

(b) Yes, Sir. From actual users as well as from the Stockists.

(c) 2,266.

(d) About 30 per cent.

(e) Other indents had to be returned to the indentors for re-submission, as these were not drawn up according to the prescribed procedure.

Coal Production

1781. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been over-production of coal during the last four months;

(b) whether over a million tons of coal is lying in Railway sidings and pit mouths for lack of wagons for transport;

(c) whether coal production operations are threatened to be slowed down if sufficient transport vehicles are not provided by the month of April, 1961; and

(d) what immediate steps Government propose to take in the matter to ease the situation and keep up the tempo of production at the present level?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is this possibility, if there is no improvement in transport availability.

(d) Government have set up a Committee of Secretaries to go into the question and suggest measures for improving the facilities for the movement of coal. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Gypsum Mines

1782. Shri Palaniyandy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gypsum mines in India, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of gypsum available annually from these mines, mine-wise; and

(c) the quantity of gypsum imported from other countries and from which countries?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The number of gypsum mines in India as on

the 28th February, 1961 is as under:—

Gujarat.	2
Jammu and Kashmir.	1
Madras.	44
Maharashtra.	1
Rajasthan.	8
Uttar Pradesh.	1
TOTAL:	57

(b) State-wise production figures are given below since mine-wise production figures are not readily available:

(Quantity in Tonnes)

State	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Gujarat } Maharashtra }	Negligible				
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	15	15	..
Madras	51,963	50,732	69,902	62,788	62,572
Rajasthan	647,931	814,839	864,680	730,178	795,781
Uttar Pradesh	1,084	1,729	2,185	1,411	1,364
	700,978	867,300	936,782	794,392	859,717

(c) during 1958, 4,997 tonnes of gypsum was imported. Out of this over 90 per cent was imported from Cyprus and rest from United Kingdom and Pakistan. During 1959, 1119 tonnes was imported and the entire quantity was from Pakistan.

Basic Education Teachers in Orissa

1784. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the future prospects of teachers of the Basic Education schemes in Orissa State;

(b) whether the services of the staff of the Basic Education schemes in Orissa have been made permanent so far like the services of the employees of the other departments of that State;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps, if any, being taken in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Police Department in Orissa

1785. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received regarding revised pay scales from the Police Department of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Primary Teachers in Former Princely States in Orissa

1786. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary teachers of the former princely States in Orissa have been deprived of getting the pay scales obtainable in Orissa State, since 1948;

(b) if so, the number of such primary teachers in various districts of those areas in that State along with their present pay scales;

(c) whether present pay scales of the primary teachers appointed by Orissa Government after 1948 are more than the pay scales of the above mentioned teachers in the same posts;

(d) if so, the causes of such disparity between the same posts of the same State;

(e) when and whether representations have been received by the State Government from primary school teachers of the former princely States for equality in pay scales;

(f) if so the steps taken by the State Government so far; and

(g) if not, the causes of delay in disposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (g). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Arrear Claims of Dead Teachers in Orissa

1787. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases regarding arrears of pay, provident fund and pension are pending for a long period in respect of those teachers in Orissa who have died;

(b) if so, the number and amount in respect of such cases of dead teachers in various districts of that State;

(c) the reasons for delay in payment of such arrears to the successors of those deceased teachers; and

(d) what steps have been taken so far or are proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Post-Matric Scholarships for S.C. and S.T. Students in Orissa

1788. Shri Chintamonj Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether grant has been allotted to the Orissa Government for 1961-62 for post-Matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class students in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No amount has so far been sanctioned for the year 1961-62.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to States

1789. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans given by the Centre to different States since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan up to 31st December, 1960 were given for the execution of specific schemes or for meeting the charges of general administration;

(b) what amount of interest on loans has accrued and what amounts of interest are outstanding with the different State Governments; and

(c) what amounts of loan have been repaid by the different State Governments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The loans granted by the Centre to States are intended generally for specific schemes or for expenditure debitable to capital account. The charges of general administration are expected to be met by them out of their current revenues.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the amount of interest paid and principal repaid by the State Governments during the four years ending 1959-60 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 44]. A watch over those payments is kept by the Accounts Officers. No major defaults have been brought to notice.

Shortage of Coal Supply to Porbander Industries

1790. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries in Porbander are facing closure due to shortage of coal supplies;

(b) if so, what is the extent of shortage; and

(c) what action is being taken to make sufficient coal available to that area?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Government are aware that full quotas of coal have not moved to the State of Gujarat, including Porbander, and some industries may have experienced hardships.

(b) Against a total monthly requirement of 11488 wagons for all industries in the State of Gujarat, the average monthly despatches have been 8733 wagons during the period from May to December 1960.

(c) (i) Arrangements are being made to move coal in block rakes to selected centres in Gujarat, from where distribution can be effected easily by the State authorities;

(ii) arrangements have been made to move some nut coke from Bhilai Steel Works as the rail movement will be easier than from Bengal-Bihar;

(iii) special allotments are given on preferential basis to the consumers who are in difficulty.

(iv) Block rake formation has been intensified.

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त का कार्यालय

१७६१ { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त वर्शन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त के कार्यालय में

रिसर्च अफसरों, इन्वेस्टीगेट और गजेटेड अफसरों की संख्या अलग-अलग क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त पदों में से कोई अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए रक्षित है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सब ऐसे पद भर लिये गए हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) :

(क) राजपत्रित अधिकारी :—

अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त (१) आयुक्त का निजी सचिव (१), सहायक आयुक्त, (१), अधीक्षक (४), अनुसंधान अधिकारी (१) इन्वेस्टीगेटर (५) एक अनुसंधान प्रकारी तथा एक इन्वेस्टीगेटर के पद अस्थायी रूप से रिक्त हैं।

(ख) से (घ) : (१) अधीक्षकों के पद तथा आयुक्त के मुख्य कार्यालय में सहायक आयुक्त वे पद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा की पदालि में रखे गये हैं, तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए इन में पृथक् आरक्षण न रखकर, पूर्ण पदालि में ही आरक्षण रखा जाता है।

(२) आयुक्त के मुख्य कार्यालय में दो अनुसंधान अधिकारियों के पद आरक्षण संबंधी आदेशों को लागू करने की दृष्टि से दस क्षेत्रीय सहायक आयुक्तों के ग्रुप में रखे गए हैं। यह पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरे जाते हैं अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए इसका छटा भाग आरक्षित है। इन बारह पदों में से दो पर अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति नियुक्त हैं।

इन आरक्षण संबंधी आदेशों को चालीस पाइंट का एक रोस्टर बना कर लागू किया जाता है। रोस्टर के कुछ पाइंट अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित

रखे जाते हैं। यद्यपि अनुसूधान अधि-
कारियों तथा क्षेत्रीय सहायक आयुक्तों के
ग्रुप में अनुसूचित जातियों के दो व्यक्ति
हैं, फिर भी अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए
रखे गए रोस्टर में एक पाईट पर
अनुसूचित जाति का कोई उपयुक्त व्यक्ति
नहीं मिला। यह आरक्षण आगामी दो
वर्षों में भरती के लिये नियमानुसार आगे
ले जाया जाता है।

(४) इन्वेस्टीगेटरों के छः में से एक
पद अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित रखना
चाहिए था, परन्तु वास्तव में अनुसूचित
जातियों के दो इन्वेस्टीगेटर नियुक्त हैं।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा रक्षित पदों
के लिए विज्ञापन

१७६२. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त दशन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-६० तथा १९६०-६१
के वर्षों में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने
अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम
जातियों के लिए कितने रक्षित स्थानों को
विज्ञापित किया ;

(ख) उन में कितने स्थानों की पूर्ति
की गई ;

(ग) क्या सब स्थानों के लिये मांग से
अधिक आवेदन-पत्र आये ; और

(घ) क्या आवेदन कर्ता सब ही
आवश्यक अर्हताओं की पूर्ति करते थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
वातार) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना
उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह इकट्ठी कर के
सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 2205 DATED 18-12-58

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) : The figures shown against the former Bombay State in the Statement attached with the reply to the above-mentioned question may be substituted by those given in the statement below.

Sr. No.	Name of the State.	Mukhya Sevikas				Mid-Wives				Gram Sevikas				Craft Instructor Dais				Total					
		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained							
		ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC						
1. Bombay						1				13		1	5	5		6		8		2	1	35	7

"SC" stands for Scheduled Castes.

"ST" stands for Scheduled Tribes.

The Minister of Education Dr. K. L. Shrimall

12:04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

U. S. WHEAT

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mehdi:

Shri S. A. Mehdi (Rampur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Oeb.

Shri P. C. Deb (Angul): Under
Rule 197, I beg to call the attention

of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The statement made by Mr. Steven Derounian, a U.S. Congressman charging Indian businessmen with having made millions of dollars from the free wheat supplied to India by U.S. during the last three years."

Discussion

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): On a point of order, Sir. Shri Mehdi stood up.

An Hon. Member: Then why did he not read it out?

Mr. Speaker: Where is he? Hon. Members go on changing their places. I am not able to locate them. I thought he was much more to the right than to the left!

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The statement made by Mr. Steven Derouinian in New York is based on entirely wrong premises. The Government of India are not getting any wheat from U.S.A. free of cost. Whatever wheat is being imported under P.L. 480, is being paid for in rupees in India.

All this wheat is issued by the Government of India to the State Governments, fair price shops, flour mills, etc. at the Government's issue price of Rs 14 per maund, inclusive of the cost of gunny, F.O.R destination station. The fair price shops sell this wheat to the consumers at the prices prescribed by the Government and get only a small margin of profit allowed by the Government.

It is, therefore, entirely wrong to say:

- (a) that we are receiving wheat from U.S.A. free of cost; and
- (b) that the Indian businessmen have made millions of dollars from this wheat.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): May I know whether any wheat was supplied free to India at all in these five years from the U.S.A.?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said no. It is under special conditions under P.L. 480.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): When a statement was made by a U.S. Congressman himself, was the attention of the Government of the

U.S.A. drawn to this erroneous statement by the Government of India, because it is a propaganda against our country in the world or in the U.S.A. at least?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The attention of the U.S. Embassy has been drawn to this statement.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I.A.S. (CADRE) AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the I.A.S. (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 150 dated the 11th February, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See LT-2730/61].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LIMITED

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of Hindustan Aircraft Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See LT-2731/61].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-NINTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I should like to announce the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants for the various Ministries in respect of the General Budget. Any changes in this schedule necessitated by unforeseen circumstances will be duly intimated to the House.

The order is—

Education

Health

Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

Information and Broadcasting

Law

Home Affairs

Works, Housing and Supply

Irrigation and Power

External Affairs

Labour and Employment

Rehabilitation

Transport and Communications

Commerce and Industry

Defence

Community Development and Co-operation

Steel, Mines and Fuel

Food and Agriculture

Finance

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know the exact dates on which the various Ministries' Demands will come up, because there was a Bulletin issued where it was stated that the Demands would start on the 16th March and conclude on the 12th April. Now we find the Demands will commence only on the 20th. If along with these Demands for the Ministries, dates are indicated, it would be better.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The House is already aware that for the Demands relating to each Ministry the time has been allotted. It is simple arithmetic. If the Members are interested to know the approximate date, it can be worked out.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): But the time may be extended.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Therefore when unforeseen things might happen, how can I give the exact dates?

Shri Tangamani: The Finance Bill was scheduled to be discussed on the 13th, 14th and 17th April. Now we would like to know which are the dates on which the Finance Bill is going to be discussed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Naturally, after the Demands are over, we will take up the Finance Bill immediately after that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Tentative dates have always been given.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Why can he not give tentative dates?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is simple arithmetic. You can work out. If I announce the dates, the Members will catch me if there is any inaccuracy or any deviation. Therefore, I have already said in the beginning that excepting for unforeseen things, we will adhere to the schedule.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): It has been the practice for the Bulletin to include the list of dates. The arithmetical calculations may be made in the office of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and we can have the benefit.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): In fairness to the Members of the House the approximate dates might be given. There are certain members who are interested in particular subjects and they would like to be here on those dates.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody knows how long the miscellaneous matters immediately after the Question Hour will take. That is a problem. Therefore, if hon. Members are willing to

take these miscellaneous matters in the evening I can ask the Minister to give the definite dates.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): All these years we have been having the same thing.

Mr. Speaker: These things are there. The order has been given by the hon. Minister. The time that has been allocated is already given in the Bulletin. Hon. Members shall have to work it out. Anyhow, I shall ask office to make an attempt to give the approximate dates. I shall have it circulated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Always the exact dates are given. I cannot understand why there should be this deviation from the old procedure.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause i(f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the next term beginning on the 30th April, 1961, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause i(f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker

may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the next term beginning on the 30th April, 1961, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted

12.13 hrs.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS FARES (REPEAL) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha on the 13th March, 1961, namely:

"That the Bill to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957 and to make certain provisions consequential thereto, be taken into consideration."

Regarding the point of order that was raised, I, no doubt, said that I do not agree with the point of order and, therefore, the Bill may be proceeded with. The Finance Commission which is a statutory commission makes certain recommendations and a Bill is passed here allocating so much of revenues to the States. Later on, the Railway Convention Committee, which is not a statutory body is appointed and it makes some recommendations. The recommendations are accepted by the House. There is nothing irregular. But one ought to know how this amount which has been allotted under the Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill is made up. A general impression is given that there will be a subsidy and so on. When the House passed an Act allocating some revenue to the States, it must know definitely how much is being given to the various States. Hon. Members come here from the various States. The allocation might be right or wrong. But, when once an Act has been passed here after mature consideration, basing its decision on the

[Mr. Speaker]

report of a statutory commission, it ought not to be left merely to Government to say that they are making another provision. That will be by-passing Parliament. Therefore, some details ought to be given.

I expected a Schedule about the amount that we are going to give to the various States. The hon. Members may ask:

'Why have you varied the percentages; why are you giving more to one State and less to another State! All these questions were there when the original Act was passed. I think that a good deal of information ought to come from the hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, the Finance Commission has yet to decide about the proceeds that should go to the respective States. A lump sum has been provided, a sum of Rs. 12.50 crores. The Finance Commission has yet to decide the details and so I am not in a position to place them before the House before the decision is taken by the Finance Commission. *(Interruption).*

Then, this Commission is a continuous body. So, it is open for the present Finance Commission to examine these proposals and allocate the revenues to the various States. The only change that will come is that instead of the allotment being from the proceeds of that tax, the new allotment would be given as an allocation to the States and the distribution will be similar. The respective amounts to be given to the various States will be decided by the Finance Commission. *(Interruptions).*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will assume the Finance Commission makes a report. Would it be available to the House for discussion?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The next Finance Commission's report will become operative from the 1st

April, 1962. The previous Finance Commission has made its recommendation and the House has considered it and percentages have been allotted. The whole thing is being taken away. No percentage is being given to the States.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. House can give retrospective effect to any proposal.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is open to discussion because the Finance Commission's recommendations are always available.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever recommendations the Finance Commission makes are placed on the Table of the House along with the President's order. The House will have an opportunity.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is always open.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): The third Finance Commission will submit its report which will have effect from 1st April, 1962. But from April 1961 to April 1962, the States will be left high and dry for the Government say that they are going to make an allocation. As you have rightly said, we should know how and on what basis. If we are told the basis we may not have any objection. But it is in the interests of the States and even in the interests of this House that Government should let us know the principle of allocation of these Rs. 12.50 crores which the Railways are going to contribute to the General Revenues. It is a simple matter.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): The Deputy Minister was pleased to say that the Finance Commission is a continuous body. I do not know how it is so. I would like it to be clarified. The period for which the previous Commission was appointed is over.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Although the Finance Commission is

said to be appointed for a term, the problems before one Finance Commission can always be brought to the notice of the next Commission. The problems do not go with the term of the Finance Commission. Therefore, this particular problem of the previous Finance Commission will be looked into by the next Commission also. That is the only thing I submitted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The succeeding Finance Commission is not bound by the decisions of the earlier Commission.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I never said anything about the decisions. I only said that the problems which were before the one Commission are brought before the next Commission also. It is open to the Commission to take its own decisions.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we will proceed.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Sir, I wish to raise a point of order. I submit that this Bill is out of order because....

Mr. Speaker: I have disposed it of.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: How, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday the same point was raised....

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Before I state my point how can you say that, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Another hon. Member raised this point.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What point, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The same point that he is now raising that the Bill is out of order.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Sir, I am saying that the Bill is out of order because it is in direct violation of article 269 of the Constitution. I shall explain briefly how it is.

Under article 269 certain taxes are to be levied and collected by the Union; and under clause (1)(d) of article 269, the railway passenger fares and freights taxes is one of them. And, under clause (2) of the said article the net proceeds of the taxes collected outside the Union territories are to be distributed in accordance with the law formulated by Parliament. This Bill comes into operation on the 1st of April. One of the clauses provides for the repeal of section 5 of the Estate Duty and Railway Passenger Fare Tax Act, which provides for the distribution of the railway passenger fare tax to the different States. Now, the result is that, although we will be levying and collecting the railway passenger fare tax up to 31st March, 1961, from the 1st April, 1962 we shall be left with no legal authority to distribute the railway passenger fare tax collected upto 31st March, 1961 to the different States, because we are not saving the power of distributing on the existing basis. That is why it is in flat contradiction of article 269 and the Bill is out of order; it directly violates the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: When does it come into force?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: 1st April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: 1962?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: 1st April, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: If it comes into effect from 1st April, 1961, what prevents the existing Act being applied in respect of the amounts collected before the 1st April, 1961?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Because section 5 is repealed from that date. Distribution will have to be made after the 1st April.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the construction. If whatever amount is collected under the existing law is distributed before the 31st of March, 1961, I am sure the hon. Member has no objection; the Act enables the Government to distribute within that period. Before the 1st of April, it is entitled to collect and distribute also.

[Mr. Speaker]

What he says is this. It will be collected. But from the 1st of April, 1961 the Bill is repealed and so the Government has no right to distribute it, if it had not already been distributed. My feeling is that the basis in the Act can continue to operate so far as this is concerned. If distribution had not physically taken place within that period, it can be done later; it is only an executive act. It is not that there is no authority for it. In any case, the Speaker does not take the responsibility of deciding a particular matter of constitutional propriety, merely by making a statement that it is in order or out of order. The hon. Members may take this also into consideration and need not pass the Bill if they feel so inclined.

There is one other thing also. If necessary, he can move an amendment. If he has any doubt, he may say that notwithstanding this clause, nothing shall prevent the Government from distributing the money or exercising the powers under this Act in the matter of distributing the proceeds realised before 31st March, 1961; there will be no difficulty.

Shri Vittal Rao may continue his speech now.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: How can he speak on behalf of Shri Vittal Rao? Shri Vittal Rao is not present. Very well. He may speak. Shri Vittal Rao would not be called again.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, some points which we wanted to raise have already been disposed of by you in your rulings on the two points of order. As the House is aware, the Second Finance Commission in paragraph 182 of its report says:

"While this recommendation may hold good for the period of five years ending 31st March 1962, we suggest that steps be taken to investigate if the railways could

not, without undue labour or expense, maintain state wise statistics of route mileage, traffic and earnings to facilitate the consideration of alternative methods of distribution."

If they are not going to stick to the percentage recommended in paragraph 180, what is the percentage which they are going to fix on the basis of the directive given by the Finance Commission.

What is contained in paragraph 180 is substantially stated in clause 5 of the Estate Duty and the Railway Passenger Fare Distribution Act of 1957, except that in the case of Andhra Pradesh it is 8.81 per cent in place of 8.86 per cent, Maharashtra 10.80, per cent.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Sir, what is the time allotted for this discussion?

Mr. Speaker: We will take up the other business as soon as this discussion is over. This may not take more than 10-15 minutes.

Shri Tangamani: Section 6 of the Act has been repealed and we are not left with any percentage. The Finance Commission itself anticipates such a contingency and the percentage is also indicated. By this new Bill, the title of the original Bill will be amended. Instead of the Estate Duty and Railway Passenger Fare Tax Distribution Act of 1957, we will have an Act in respect of Estate Duty alone. Now, Rs. 612.50 crores is the amount which the 1960 Convention Committee had arrived at after studying the figures for the previous years. It had stated that in the year 1959-60 the actual collection was Rs. 12.77 crores. When the report of the Convention Committee was discussed in this House, many hon. Members stated that it was not going to be Rs. 12.77 crores but much more and that Rs. 12.50 crores was on the lower scale. So much so, what has been

rightly due to the various State Governments had been denied to them. I am not going into this particular point.

In paragraph 137 of the same report, the Commission dealt with the distribution of estate duty. It applied its mind not only to the question of distribution of the money that had been collected from revenue by taxing these fares; and I submit it indicates in what form the money had to be distributed. On page 52, they say:

"The sum apportioned to property other than immovable property be distributed among the States in proportion to their population. The percentage share of each State will be as follows:

Andhra Pradesh	8.76
Assam	.. 2.53
Bihar	.. 10.86
Bombay	.. 13.52
Kerala	.. 3.79
Madhya Pradesh	.. 7.30
Madras	8.40
Mysore	.. 5.43
Orissa	.. 4.10
Punjab	.. 4.52
Rajasthan	.. 4.47
Uttar Pradesh	17.71
West Bengal	7.37
Jammu and Kashmir	1.24"

Mr. Speaker: Is it in the old schedule?

Shri Tangamani: It is not in the old schedule. In the original schedule, they say that whatever has been collected will be distributed on a particular basis. That deals with the railway fares alone. Here for the estate duty they have got another schedule.

Mr. Speaker: So, this schedule is not for distribution of the tax?

Shri Tangamani: No. But what I am suggesting is that this schedule

may be followed for the purpose of distributing Rs. 12.50 crores.

Mr. Speaker: There is a separate schedule for the distribution of tax on railway fares and that is sought to be abolished now. All that the hon. Member suggests is that there is another schedule relating to the distribution of estate duty. Until such time the Finance Commission disposes of this matter and decides the percentage, this schedule may be adopted for distribution of that money also.

Shri Tangamani: There is a basis for that and they say it is on the basis of population that it is distributed. They have worked out and they say that Madras got 8.4 per cent etc.—I am not reading out the whole thing. My submission is, when there is no schedule which is going to govern them—there is an indication in the report of the Finance Commission itself—this schedule may be adopted for the purpose of distributing Rs. 12.50 crores. Because the scope of the Bill itself is limited, I am not going into the entire question as to how far the Convention Committee was justified etc. My limited purpose is to know—and I would like to have a definite reply from the hon. Deputy Minister—whether they are going to follow this schedule which is mentioned in paragraph 137 on page 52 of the report of the Second Finance Commission.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I would like to raise one or two points and I may also be given two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Has he not disposed of everything?

Shri Mahanty: That was on the point of order.

Mr. Speaker: All right, he may take two minutes.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I want to speak on this Bill because this is a very serious matter and I do not consider

[Shri Mahanty]

this Bill as simple as the hon. Minister has thought it to be. Sir, there is one pernicious aspect of this Bill—I am sorry I used the word “pernicious”, if the word “pernicious” is offending I withdraw it. But there is an aspect of this Bill which is really somewhat very disturbing. The Railway Minister wanted to present a pre-election budget. Therefore, he wanted to show increased railway earnings.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would call upon the hon. Minister to reply. This is a political speech that the hon. Member is making. What else is this? I allowed him an opportunity in the beginning. Every hon. Member is entitled to say what he has to say on a point of order. After I have disposed that of, it is open to him to say that he has some points on the merits of the Bill. He may make those points also. But I find that he is making a purely political speech. The hon. Minister—

Shri Mahanty: How is it a political speech? I am not making any political speech.

Mr. Speaker: There is no other purpose. Order, order. I must be satisfied that he wants to raise some reasonable point with respect to distribution etc. Shri Tangamani suggested that in the absence of any schedule the other schedule may be adopted. Any hon. Member can speak some such thing on the merits of the Bill. Here the hon. Member goes to the fundamentals and asks as to why these railway freights and fares are not followed. They are following the convention. The report of the Railway Convention Committee has been adopted—that is another matter and it is for the hon. Minister to explain. I am not going to allow another opportunity to any hon. Member merely to say that the Bill has been brought in view of the coming elections. What else is the hon. Member saying? I call upon the hon. Minister.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Sir, on a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No clarification.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We have to speak in Parliament on Bills and so many other things. Is it your ruling that even if it is relevant we cannot make a political speech on a Bill if we think it is necessary to throw out the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: When I exercise my discretion to allow a second opportunity to any hon. Member I ought not to allow it to enable him merely to make a political speech. It is a propaganda matter. Of course, when I give the original opportunity hon. Members are entitled to speak what they want to. Even then if I find that they are speaking something irrelevant I can stop them. A second opportunity is given merely out of my discretion. There I am entitled to say that the hon. Member is not contributing anything substantial to the subject before the House—that is the matter of distribution—but something else. If he had said this originally I do not know what I would have done. Let me proceed now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, so far as the point raised by the hon. Member Shri Sadhan Gupta about the present arrangement of distribution of the proceeds after 31-3-1961 is concerned, it will be carried on according to the provisions of the General Clauses Act and, therefore, there is no difficulty in regard to that.

The point which has been raised by Shri Tangamani, Mr. Speaker, is in contradiction with the approval which this House gave to the resolution itself by which it accepted the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. This Bill has come as an enabling measure. Because the House has already accepted the provisions of

the report of the Convention Committee and agreed to the principle contained therein, this Bill is only an enabling measure so that the recommendations of the House could be implemented effectively.

Shri Tangamani has expressed his apprehension about what is going to be the fate of the States in regard to distribution. Probably he knows that this tax was levied in 1957 and after that all these questions were considered by the Railway Convention Committee. They took the average of the working period of two years during which this tax was in operation. The average was taken for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60, and basing their knowledge and information on the average of these two years the Railway Convention Committee recommended that Rs. 12.5 crores should go to the State as a subvention and they should be given this amount as a lump sum. There has been no disturbance of the level of that subvention because this figure was worked out on the average earning of passenger fares tax. So there should be absolutely no apprehension in regard to the amount which should go to the States.

The reason why the Railways had to do this was fully explained by the hon. Railway Minister when this report was being considered by this House. At that time he tried to reply to all these points and he satisfied the House, and it was therefore that this House gave approval to the Railway Convention Committee's recommendations.

The point is that the railway passenger fares have remained unchanged from 1955-56 and 1957-58 onwards and the income from passenger fares has proved inadequate to cover the costs. The Railways are incurring a loss on the passenger side because the income from passenger fares is not adequate to meet the operational cost. There is a net loss to the Railways on this side. The Railways, therefore, were feeling that this measure is a little bit inelastic and the Railways should have a little elasticity which any commercial undertaking should have.

Every year the Railways are suffering a net loss on this side. After actual working the operational costs are found to be more than the earnings from passenger fares. That is why I said....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, I feel that the hon. Deputy Minister has not at all studied the report of the Convention Committee. As a matter of fact, that report has said that there were certain expenses incurred on accounting which were not necessary. Therefore, they are not genuine losses.

Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha: I have read the report of the Convention Committee and I stand by the remark that I have just now made when I said that the Railways have been suffering a net loss on the passenger side. I would request the hon. Member to study the details and see whether actually the operational costs are more than the earnings from passenger fares.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What is the basis for the hon. Deputy Minister's statement

Mr. Speaker: She has said that the report of the Railway Convention Committee itself says so and she is also strengthened in her view by reference to the reports of the Railway Board and so on.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The operational services of the Railways as a whole are not incurring a loss, but I am talking about the passenger fares.

Mr. Speaker: There is the goods traffic and other things.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The income from passenger fares is not able to cover the operational cost of the Railways.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What is the basis of that.

Mr. Speaker: She has said that.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is not there.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion. She is not bound to say that.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know who has worked it out?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member would kindly try to understand the difference between the two.

Mr. Speaker: Are we having a *viva voce* examination here?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Railways are able to meet the cost from the goods traffic and not from the passenger traffic. The hon. Member should make a difference between passenger traffic and goods traffic. I am only saying that the income from passenger fares is much less than the operational costs on passengers side and the Railways are incurring a loss on that account. Therefore, in order to make the scope of passenger fares more elastic the Railways have brought in this arrangement. The Railway Convention Committee was aware of all these aspects. They took into consideration all these points and it was only after that that they thought it wise to recommend to the Railways to give a subvention, of a lump sum to the States. I do not think this is in any way going to affect the proceeds which is likely to go to the States. After all, Sir, the working average for two years has been taken and the House should have no reason to presume now whether the railway earnings would be more or less. It is only a presumptive argument that the hon. Members opposite have raised. The facts of the case are that the average of two years' working has been taken into consideration and it was only basing on this average working of these passenger fares for two years that the Railway Convention Committee came to this conclusion.

So far as the point about distribution is concerned, I would again repeat that it has yet to be done. It has to be done by the Finance Commission, and they will certainly take into consideration every need of every State and they will see how this lump sum is to be distributed among the respective States. So, unless and until we know the recommendations of the Finance Commission, whatever expressions of apprehension are made can only be said to be imaginative. I have nothing more to say.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957 and to make certain provisions consequential thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (Amendment of Act 57 of 1957).

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Regarding clause 3 which is the crucial clause with respect to which I had raised the point of order I do not think the hon. Minister is on very safe grounds in relying on the General Clauses Act. Presumably she means section 5 of that Act. Under the General Clauses Act a liability that is incurred continues despite the repeal of the section. This particular section, section 5 does not impose a liability. It confers an authority. There is no liability incurred to distribute in a certain manner. Under article 269 of the Constitution there is only an authority given to distribute in a particular manner.

Mr. Speaker: If the authority is for collection, distribution is an obligation. Is it not?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is an obligation but that obligation has to be discharged or exercised in accordance with certain principles formulated by Parliament by law and this is the principle formulated by law. When that is the position, if anything is still outstanding for distribution, there will be no principle formulated according to which distribution can be made. Therefore, even at this stage, I would request the hon. Minister to introduce an amendment saving the operation of section 5 as regards the outstandings and thereby to make it constitutional. Otherwise it would be unconstitutional and I think there is no reason why this cannot be done.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not think it is necessary at all. It would be covered by the General Clauses Act.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; there is difference of opinion in the matter. The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the general budget. Shri N. R. Muniswamy may continue his speech.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last evening I began by saying a few words about the general aspects of the budget. The Finance Minister has had certain basic ideals in preparing the budget, and broadly speaking they are these: firstly, sacrifice. The Finance Minister wants everyone to make some sacrifice with a view to develop the country. Secondly, the spreading over of the taxes on all sections of the people and not impose them on any one section alone to feel the brunt. Thirdly, the Finance Minister wants to encourage exports and discourage imports. Also, he wants to discourage consumption and encourage investments. There are other aspects also, but these are the basic ideals with which the present budget has been brought forward before us.

12.46 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

We have to examine whether these basic ideals are in conflict with the proposals of the budget or are in conformity with it. While examining this, I find that the Finance Minister has already given a convincing reply, in his speech in the other House, to all the criticisms that had been levelled against the budget. But one has to devote a second thought to it and see whether those reasons are convincing or not. I shall take up a few salient features of the budget in this regard. They are four in number: the first is the balance of payments position; the second is the economic policy and measures; the third is the taxation policy; and the last is the growth of expenditure. When we examine these four aspects, we have to see whether the basic ideals on which he prepared the budget are in conformity with or in conflict with the budget.

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

As regards the balance of payments position, the Finance Minister has stated that as early as 17th February, 1961, the sterling assets stood only at about Rs. 157 crores which are about Rs. 46 crores lower than what they were at this time last year or so. When the second Five Year Plan was commenced, the sterling balances were Rs. 746 crores. We are not able to understand how this small amount of Rs. 157 crores, when we are going to enter upon the third Five Year Plan, is going to make up the deficiency. Of course the Finance Minister has been kind enough to go round and get foreign assistance. Under his stewardship, we have been able to get some foreign assistance. His optimism and stewardship are such—that optimism has been shared by many of us—that I know other countries have willingly come out to dole out all the assistance that we want from them. Also, many of the countries have recognised the principle on which we want to have loans, that is, the loans must be free from strings, or, what is generally known as free loans, which could not be tied by anything. So, when several foreign countries have recognised the importance of this aspect, we are sure that we are going to have massive support from them to carry out the project plans.

One aspect which I would like to bring before this House in connection with these loans is that these increasing foreign loans will be beset with certain difficulties, and they will bring in some far-reaching changes and grave problems. What I say is, in the third Plan the emphasis is on industrialisation. We have to bear in mind that it is not only industrialisation but that the third Plan might possibly add to the installed capacity of the industrial projects. These two things have to be borne in mind, and I am not so sure whether the production that we are expecting from the installed capacity is going to have the desired result. I want to know whether the products of the industrial projects that

we are going to have will be sold. That is being controlled by two factors. Firstly, we must have adequate foreign exchange to import the necessary raw materials, and secondly, the products that are produced by these projects should find a place for sale. If we are not able to realise or anticipate these two factors and if we are not able to see that the results would materialise as expected, and if we are to be disappointed, I am sure great difficulty will arise. I say so because these projects would then lay waste and they may become idle.

I am reminded in this connection of certain remarks made by Mr. Scaife when he went to see the Ambarnath machine tool factory. He said he was very happy to see that factory. But one remarks which he made is worth considering. He said that the factory was lying idle and remarked, "The lady is well dressed but nowhere to go", thereby indicating that the plant is idle. But the implication thereunder is that we have to think of the export. Unless we chalk out an export programme and implement it, we may not be able to achieve our object. Therefore, we have to see that just as we plan for industrialisation, so also we must plan for exporting. The export programme has also to be planned out and then they must be implemented and carried out effectively. I know the Government are doing their best, experimenting on certain aspects as to how to encourage exports. But I find their experiments have not given proper results. I only wish that concrete proposals are brought out and they are implemented so that the programme is carried out thoroughly which will result in appreciable returns.

The second aspect is the economic policy and measures. In this connection, I beg to refer to the Economic Survey. But before reading and quoting some of the paragraphs I would only say that the Finance Minister in his speech has stated that the essence

of democratic planning is that the sacrifice involved in development should be evenly spread and should be forthcoming readily and voluntarily. As I have already said, that sacrifice must be spread evenly. He has exhorted every citizen here to participate in this sacrifice and see that all round development takes place. I appreciate his view point and I am one with him in this respect. The economic policy which has been evolved by the Government for a long time has been that as the economic conditions are changing, accordingly our policy is also changing.

In this connection, I would like to quote one paragraph which has been rightly stated, and that is on page 14 of the Economic Survey 1960-61, paragraph 41:—

“Over the Second Plan period, the additional taxation raised by the Centre works out to Rs. 797 crores. With the addition of Rs. 244 crores of fresh taxation by the States, the total additional tax effort during the Second Plan period comes to Rs. 1,041 crores. The revenues of the Central and State Governments have increased from Rs. 768 crores in 1955-56 to about Rs. 1,300 crores in 1960-61, i.e., an average annual increase of some 14 per cent. Part of this reflects the growth of production and part is a reflection of the rise in prices that has occurred. The total of tax receipts to national income at current prices—which is an indicator of the relative advance secured—has risen only moderately from about 8 per cent in 1955-56 to about 9 per cent in 1960-61. This illustrates how difficult it is, in a country with a preponderance of low incomes, to draw a growing proportion of national income into the public exchequer.”

It has been very rightly stated and this is the whole truth. But when we look into the statistical table here under “National Income” in the same volume, over a period of ten years

from 1948-49 to 1958-59 the national income has increased by 50 per cent. But for the corresponding per capita income the increase is less than 25 per cent. This creates a doubt in our mind whether this national income, which has shown a 50 per cent. increase in ten years, has not been evenly distributed. Our object is to see that it is evenly distributed. When the national income has risen by 50 per cent, the per capita income should also have risen by 50 per cent. But we find that per capita income is lagging behind and it is only showing an increase of 25 per cent. So, there is something behind it. That indicates that the national income, which has gone up by 50 per cent, has not percolated to the lowest of the low. Therefore, I would say that the statement that the incidence of taxation is evenly distributed is not standing to the test.

One thing which I will bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is that we must have a widespread taxation. I quite agree with him that no one community should feel the brunt of it. Let us examine whether this widening and strengthening of the tax structure, as enunciated by the Finance Minister in his speech, is going to improve the lot of the common man. His theory is that it is in the interests of the common man and for his benefit he is doing the job. Very well, I appreciate it. But we must remember one thing in this connection. He has widened and strengthened the tax structure only with regard to certain articles which are of common use. Betel nuts, kerosene, coffee and tea these are the four items on which I wish to stress some points. No explanation has been given by him in the other House as to why he has increased the taxes mainly on these four commodities. Of course with regard to kerosene he said that only superior quality of kerosene is taxed. As regards betel nuts he said that only the imported variety is taxed. Regarding tea and coffee he said that 10 cups of coffee will cost 1 nP more and 20 cups of tea will cost an extra naya Paisa.

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

I do not think anybody takes so many number of cups of tea or coffee, at the same time, I do not know how it is calculated. It is all right for him to say that, but how is he going to divide 1 nP between ten cups of tea or 20 cups of coffee, we are not able to understand. All that I can say is that this increase is going to cost something more to the common man.

There is one other aspect to which we have to devote some attention. There had been a shortfall of nearly Rs. 70 crores in the public loans realised during 1960-61. Similarly, the response to prize bonds has not been so encouraging and the receipts are expected to be only Rs. 12.5 crores, as stated by the Finance Minister, though we gave credit for Rs. 25 crores. Now we are not able to make out why there is such a poor response. Is it due to the scarcity of resources or money with the people or is it going somewhere else? This is a phenomenon which we cannot ignore. We have to give some proper thought as to how this money goes and where it stands. According to my way of thinking that money is going to the private sector. For example, the subscription to the equity shares of some of the private companies during 1960-61 are reported to be more than 10 to 14 times in some cases. How has the money gone there? Why is it that money is going after equity shares instead of Government bonds? Why is it that Government could collect only Rs. 12.5 crores by way of prize bonds? Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to see that in the socialistic economy in our country the wealth is equally distributed instead of its drifting in a particular segment of society. The object of our policy is to see that it percolates to everybody. It is not as if one section has to benefit at the expense of another section. This has to be considered very well and measures should be undertaken in consonance with the changes in the economic conditions. Therefore, I re-

quest the Finance Minister to give thought to it.

As regards the taxation policy of the Government, I think it is a bold one in the sense that the Finance Minister has filled up the gap by additional resources. But I find that most of the States have left their revenue gap uncovered. If only they had emulated the Finance Minister's example, we would have had some more burden on the common man. But they did not do like that. But we have to carry out the Five Year Plan successfully. The Finance Minister has stated that in his budget proposals. The first sentence of the Finance Minister has been quoted by everybody. Let me also quote it:

"Taxation in a developing economy plays a vital part. It is more than a mere budgetary device to pay for the cost of Administration. It is an instrument of economic policy."

Everybody appreciates it and it is quite all right. If this is the accepted policy or the objective we take in the Third Five Year Plan, our plan will succeed. But then the States must also cooperate with the Centre in this matter. The desired objective and the targets envisaged in the Plan can be better achieved by greater coordination between the Centre and the States. At present, what I find is, that the Plan indicates the resources by way of taxation that should be raised by the States and leaves it to the discretion of the States to work out the details there. It seems to me that in the interests of national economy, taking into account the total tax revenue to be collected by both the Centre and the States together, a broad pattern of taxation should be drawn up. I would suggest this for the consideration of the National Development Council.

13.00 hrs.

Although, of course, the growth of non-developmental expenditure has lessened—from 39·9 per cent in 1955-56 it has come down to 34 per cent in 1960-61—in absolute terms there is an increase of Rs. 300 crores. It was Rs. 586 crores in 1955-56 and now it is Rs. 884 crores. I am aware that in a developing economy the scope for non-developmental expenditure cannot completely be ruled out. The ratio that it bears to the total expenditure works out like this. I do not think we have anything to do. But I only want that the Government should think of pruning the expenditure. They have got scope to do this. I am sure that this thing would be borne in mind.

Accordingly to Annexure XIV on page 208 of the Explanatory Memorandum, the expenditure on contingencies has increased from Rs. 35 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 40 crores in 1961-62. Again, other expenditure has also increased from Rs. 131 crores to Rs. 163 crores. I want that something must be done to minimise this expenditure.

The last suggestion which I wish to place before the House is with regard to certain aspects of the Explanatory Memorandum which he has given to us along with the Budget papers. So much literature has been given to us that many of us do not understand or know the technique as to how to read it. I only want a committee to be appointed to see what all literature should be given to Members of Parliament. It should be given in such a way that we can intelligently interpret all this. I find volumes and pages after pages are set apart in the Budget papers which are of no value at all because they all give the same idea, not for the Members of Parliament but for the departments.

I will touch one aspect with regard to the Defence Services Estimates and with this I will finish. Under Demand No. 9 on page 40 there is a

provision for Rs. 31 crores for Ordnance and Clothing factories. In the explanatory notes which have been given I find that this provision is also for the manufacture of trucks and tractors. There was a good deal of criticism about this in this House and outside. It had been raised in the Public Accounts Committee also that we must know more about this. A scant and cryptic statement in the explanatory notes about this is not enough. We want more information about this in view of the criticism that in the manufacture of trucks and tractors they are not doing the job properly.

I only wish I had been given some more time. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will give thought to all the points that I have raised. With these remarks, I support the Budget.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister. Whatever may be the merits of his impositions, nobody in this House can deny that his speech was couched in very eloquent terms. It was almost when he ended, in the poetic style of our hon. Prime Minister. I also sympathise with the hon. Finance Minister. He has to impose a heavy burden upon the people and he has to impose it for policies for which he may be only slightly responsible. They were there before he moved from his Province to the Centre.

13.04 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUE in the Chair]

So, he cannot be held responsible entirely for those policies. However, he has to bear the burden of criticism in this House and in the market place. If I mistake not, he has to bear the curses of the housewife also.

The hon. Finance Minister also gets his need of praise from some quarters.

An Hon. Member: From many quarters.

Acharya Kripalani: From many doubtful quarters.

It is said that he is very bold to have imposed taxation at a time when the next election is in the offing. If he really was so bold, he should have seen that in the Five-Year Plan it has been decided to impose taxes to the tune of Rs. 1,100 crores and that Rs. 60 crores is not one-fifth of Rs. 1,100 crores.

It is always very brave to be generous at the expense of the poor man's pocket when he cannot say anything about it. It is also said that the burdens have been equally distributed on all classes of people, but while the burdens on the rich do not diminish even their luxuries, the burdens upon the poor adversely affect their present sub-subsistence existence in the villages.

The hon. Finance Minister admits that he wants the people to sacrifice, but he also says that all classes of people have benefited from the Plan. Where does the question of sacrifice arise then? If they have gained from the Plan, the question of sacrifice does not arise at all. They are only giving something of what they have already received. But words in the mouths of politicians do not have their dictionary meaning. What is the meaning of sacrifice? Sacrifice is something that a person imposes upon himself and bears it for a cause voluntarily. Taxes are not voluntarily paid, much less indirect taxes. We can only refuse to pay them if we want to forego the necessities of our life.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): That is sacrifice.

Acharya Kripalani: In his tax proposals, the hon. Finance Minister has seen to it that in everything that we purchase we pay some *dakshina* to the gods. Almost all commodities are taxed—from betelnuts, biris, match-boxes, medium cloth tea, coffee to

raw material for industry and also machines which will increase production and without which we are told, there can be no socialism. In his impositions the hon. Finance Minister has made no distinction between necessities and luxuries. They are taxed all alike. They are all tarred with the same brush.

In the matter of kerosene there must be some kind of a trickery because, as I am told, out of 2 million tons of kerosene only 0.2 a mere 10 per cent, is of the inferior grade.

Further, no care has been taken to see that the middle man takes no more from the consumer than goes into the treasury. In 95 per cent, if not cent per cent, cases the excise duties have resulted in raising the margin of profit for trade and industry. A multiple of the new imposts is passed on to the consumer. It should be the duty of the Government to see that at least the consumer is not further burdened with this multiple. It must immediately announce the new price list of the commodities taxed for public information. It must also penalise the charging of high prices. It must also see that there is no sympathetic rise in general prices. But this can be done only by a government whose writ runs among anti-social elements in commerce and industry. But, what to talk of commerce and industry, this Government's writ, I am sorry to say, does not run even in its own departments.

The latest report of the Public Accounts Committee reveals the astounding fact of contracts being given to the tune of Rs. 23 crores to a blacklisted firm and, again, to the tune of Rs. 4 crores to the same firm, even after specific and categorical instructions had been issued that no contracts be given to this firm. The House would like to know the name of this disreputable firm. Has it any connection with any past Minister in the Centre?

Let us however, see how much money the Finance Minister is able to get from all these impositions. It is a mere Rs. 60 crores. This amount he could have got without earning the curses of the housewives. He can get it by tightening his Income-tax machinery, making it more honest and efficient and taking care to see that there is no interference with its work by the high-ups whenever a powerful individual or party is involved. He can also get the amount either by decreasing or increasing the size of the Plan which is to cost about Rs. 11,000 crores. The difference it will make to the Plan one way or the other will only be marginal. He can get four times this money by seeing that the budget figures are not inflated, as they have been inflated in the past years. He can also raise this petty amount by exploiting the mutual fears of the western and the eastern blocs in the cold war.

Shri Tyagi: That is not graceful.

Acharya Kripalani: We are told that the sacrifices are for the benefit of the future generations. Would it not then be just that the burdens are distributed equitably between the present and innumerable future generations, Sir? If the burdens are so distributed, the share of the present generation would be negligible indeed.

The Finance Minister says, as it is always said, that these burdens are for the fulfilment of our Plans. If that is so, he must see to it that the money raised is spent on the Plan. But our experience is that in the Second Five Year Plan most of the money got from the taxes has been spent on non-Plan expenditure.....

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That is not true.

Acharya Kripalani:.....on non-development schemes and works.

Our Government wants all classes of people to tighten their belts and sacrifice for the Plan. While a large

majority of our people have to make sacrifices in the present, a small minority of the rich have to enjoy the fruits of the Plans in the present. This was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta—who is also the friend of the Finance Minister and who is also a great supporter of the Plan—whether the Plan is made properly, is conceived properly and whether it is executed properly.

The Research Study on "Ownership and Control" carried out with the approval and help of the Planning Commission has pointed out the tremendous concentration of money and power in a few business hands. I am not going to detail here how many industries one house or another house controls, because yesterday I heard that there has been some contradiction about the number of companies that one particular house controls. That is a question which the Government can take up with that house or that house can take up with the Government. The details were given by Shri Asoka Mehta and by other speakers yesterday. But I would supplement what they said, and it is this. In addition, there are companies under indirect control. As the Study points out correctly, for the identification of a group and for tracing its wide ramifications, one has to go beyond the managing agencies directly associated, and trace the nominees and find out on whose behalf they operate, and where the power of decision-making really lies. But even before the extent of indirect control is unearthed, the magnitude of sole control is highly dangerous from the point of view of our socialism and from the point of view of our economy.

Further, the statistical organisation has in its own way reached similar conclusions. It says that between 1952-53 and 1956-57 the percentage of people having lower incomes registered a considerable increase. Whereas during 1952-53 the percentage of people having income less than Rs. 200 per year was 50 per cent, in 1953-54 the percentage rose to 55 per cent;

[Acharya Kripalani]

in 1954-55 the percentage rose further to 62 per cent; and in 1956-57 it rose to 65 per cent. And today we do not know what the percentage is, because the Study has not carried out that investigation. Now it must be much more. This shows that the percentage of people with lower incomes has been progressively on the increase.

The most strange thing is not only that the rich have become richer and that they control many companies, but in addition to this it is these very people who are making money, who control so many companies, these very big houses receive the greatest patronage from our Government in the shape of import licences and other advantages. One such house received a licence for steel to the tune of Rs. 30 crores over a period of three years. Their members are also appointed as directors of Government Corporations. This is the condition in which we are living!

Calculating it from the other end, we see the same phenomenon. People drawing more than Rs. 500 recorded a sharp decrease from 8 per cent during 1952-53 to 5 per cent in 1954-55 and 4.5 per cent in 1956-57. The percentage of people with low incomes is increasing and the percentage of people with comparatively high incomes is steadily declining, and great wealth is concentrated in fewer and fewer hands.

I have given the percentages of low income and high income earners in terms of the total population. Let us now see the rising or falling percentages within the different income groups. This shows that between 1948-49 and 1954-55, the number of people who could be assessed on an income of Rs. 5,000 per year dropped by as much as 53 per cent. It will perhaps be said that this happened **because the exemption limit was raised** in 1951-52 and fewer people were subject to tax. However, if we draw a comparison of the years after the exemption limit was raised, even

then we find a decline in this group. Between 1951-52 and 1952-53 this income group declined by 13 per cent, and next year it declined by a further 17 per cent. It definitely shows that the income distribution has been going on against earners of Rs. 5,000 and less per year. On the other hand, what has happened to the higher income groups? Assesseees with income between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 increased by 75 per cent. Those with income between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 increased by and those with income between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 increased by 10 per cent and so on. One would be happy if this percentage increase was in relation to the population. It was only within the group of assesseees which showed concentration of income. If these are the figures, in spite of the widespread concealment of income, which the rising bullion prices indicate, the full extent of concentration of wealth can well be imagined.

This clearly proves that the major benefit of the plans have flowed to the higher income groups, making a mockery of our boasted and boosted socialism.

Further, India is a completely sheltered market. Under planning, in the name of the best utilisation of the existing resources, the plurality of units in the same industry is restricted. Therefore, there is no competition worth the name. Then, again, in the name of the best utilisation of foreign exchange, imports are drastically cut. There is thus no competition from foreign markets. In this protected market, in the sheltered market, money is being constantly injected. This is an additional cause of the present-day income-inequality. The benefits of planning have accrued mostly to the upper strata of society.

Recently, there was a series of articles in an economic journal on Plan,

and they also confirmed increasing accrual of profits and salaried incomes on account of the creation of new posts and proliferation of the bureaucracy to the upper sector which is technically called by the economist as the 'U-Sector'. The 'U-Sector' and the 'non-U-Sector' have moved apart further during the Plan years. Further, the speculative elements have played havoc with the lives of the people.

Easy money has led to conspicuous consumption. Its demonstrative effect has percolated to the other sectors. The result is a high demand for luxury goods. A good deal of national resources is now being diverted to the manufacture of radios, refrigerators, air-conditioners, and numerous types of bath-room and kitchen appliances. Nobody is against a higher standard of living, but we must see that the basic necessities are first made available to the bulk of the people. In other ways too, our resources are being diverted into wrong uses. Luxurious buildings fetching fabulous rents are going up in all the big cities. While many important industries have suffered from want of basic raw material, namely steel, it is easily available for construction of palatial and prestige buildings both private and public. All this makes our Plan defective and self-defeating.

Then, again, take the report of the second agricultural enquiry. It indicates that there has been a general deterioration in the condition of agricultural labour. The average annual income of a household declined during the period, from Rs. 447 to Rs. 437, while its average annual consumption expenditure rose from Rs. 461 to Rs. 618. The real income of agricultural labour has decreased; unemployment has increased, and his indebtedness has also increased. The condition of those who have uneconomic holdings is no better.

To complicate matters further, as Shri Asoka Mehta said the other day,

there is no proper co-ordination in our planning. This is clear from the fact that today we are in a regular muddle for want of coal. Not only the public and private enterprises, but even the ordinary households are suffering on account of non-availability of this volatile substance, and this is the condition throughout India. How did this happen? It happened, as we are now told, after the wranglings of the Transport and the Coal and the Mining Departments over the question of wagons; it happened because 80,000 or so wagons had to be built and could not be built. Why could they not be built? They could not be built because steel for their manufacture, both from home and foreign sources, was not available. Why was it not available at home? It was not available at home because the furnaces were ready but coal, transport and raw materials were not available, and from foreign sources, that is, imports, perhaps because the necessary foreign exchange was not available. This certainly shows that our planning is highly defective.

Planning is a scientific conception. It means deliberate and purposeful drawing up of plans and their proper execution. In such planning, there can be no muddling through, as our Government thinks that they can muddle through. There can be no progress and regress at the same time. In scientific planning there can only be marginal errors. Are there marginal errors in our Plans, or are there major errors in our Plans? Sometimes, big dams are ready, but the canals are not there. Sometimes, what is actually spent on a plan or a scheme before its completion is double and more than double the estimated amount, though these schemes are made, and though these plans are made, according to the advice of foreign experts who charge us lakhs of rupees for their advice.

For example, the initial cost of Rs. 55 crores for the DVC has been revised to Rs. 160 crores. Similarly, the cost of the Bhakra-Nangal projects, which was originally estimated

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to cost Rs. 75 crores now stands at Rs. 170 crores, after three revisions, and we are told that there will be again another revision.

Shri Goray (Poona): They say that it is Rs. 175 crores.

Acharya Kripalani: In the case of the Government refineries, to original estimate was about Rs. 10 crores, which is now being revised to Rs. 20 crores. The cost of the briquetting and carbonisation plant has more than doubled. I have given only a few examples for want of time, but I humbly submit that this is not planning.

When therefore, Government demands ever-increasing taxes in the name of the Plans, they must at least show that these are sound and that they benefit the people at large and not a few. Defective planning, whether in drawing up of the various schemes or in their execution is no planning at all. And I accuse the Government that they talk of the Plan, but they have no Plan at all; they are muddling through. This kind of planning is more likely to harm the country than lead it on to progress. This was clear from the revolutions that took place in recent years in the countries in Eastern Europe under the yoke of Russia. There was planning, but because the planning was defective, there were revolutions in Poland, in East Germany and in Hungary.

However, it is said that our economy on the whole has been advancing.

Industrial production has increased by 66 per cent—I hope my figures are correct—and agricultural production has increased by 33 per cent, but in spite of this increase in production all round, the prices are rising adding to the already existing and ever-rising inflation. We are also told that the national income has increased by 42 per cent during the two Plan periods. Figures can conceal more than they reveal. So far as

increase in the national income is concerned, we have seen where it has gone. But to make a proper estimate of this national income, we must deduct from it the depreciation in the value of the rupees. What does the Reserve Bank say about it? It says that the value of the rupees has declined by 30 per cent during the last ten years. The increase in the national income, whatever its significance, is thus greatly reduced. The net results could have been achieved without any plan. Better result have been achieved in other countries without planning. This, however, does not mean that a nation should not plan. But the plans must be carefully drawn up and properly executed to see that they benefit the lot of the poor people living in the villages.

But granting—thought not admitting—that the Plans have benefited even the masses of our people, is that all that is meant by the progress of a country? As individuals, so nations do not live by bread alone, though they cannot live without it either. If there has been no moral progress, all our material progress will avail us as little as it did in the 18th century when we were the richest people in the world. Let us see then if there has been any moral advance in the nation. Recently, the Prime Minister said that the 'health of the nation' was not all right. He could not have meant the economic health, for according to him, that is progressively and rapidly improving. What did he mean if he meant at all anything? I suppose he meant that the moral health of the nation was on the decline and this was dangerous. The greatest moral virtue in a nation is that of unity. In this respect, there is such a decline that the Congress and other political parties have been obliged to take note of it in their recent resolutions, and give warnings. We, as a nation, are more divided today by caste, community, class, province, language, distribution of villages and distribution

of river waters and many other things. We were not so divided as everyone here would admit, than before independence.

What does the Prime Minister say about these divisions? Talking about communalism, the Prime Minister says:

"Of all the various dangerous things that face us, this bitter, bigotted approach is the most dangerous. All other important things, even our great development plans, can be sabotaged by this kind of disunity".

This is from the Prime Minister himself.

It is said that as the leaders act, so do the general public. What have been our morals as leaders of our people? Have they been as high as before independence? He will be a bold man who will answer 'yes' to this question. Gandhiji conceived his movement as one of self-purification of the nation. He wanted to moralise politics, a field in which morality has always been at a discount. His effort in this direction bore some fruit before independence. Our politicians were highly respected people. They had much of sacrifice and suffering to their credit. Today what respect do we enjoy? Rather a politician has become a by-word for selfish pursuit of power and pelf even at the expense of the nation.

Has our efficiency increased in any way after independence. Everywhere, whether in administrative offices or in commercial and industrial houses, in workshops and factories, there are complaints about the deterioration in the standards of our efficiency. Though there is unemployment all round us on a vast scale, it is difficult to find a suitable hand for any job that requires a little intelligence, conscientious effort and integrity.

Along with our efficiency, our discipline, whether in our homes, schools, 2205(ai) LSD—6.

colleges, offices, factories or workshops, has perceptibly declined. Our young people are brought up with little of discipline at home and less in the educational institutions.

I have spoken about the general deterioration in the standard of discipline. There was, however, one organisation in India which, it was recognised, had not been adversely affected by the general lowering of standards. This was our Army. But here too, in recent years, after Defence has been taken over by our temperamental foreign expert, there have been persistent reports of a distinct deterioration. The strength of our fighting forces depends not only on arms, ammunition or their equipment or the scientific apparatus, as our Prime Minister calls it, but more than anything it depends upon the morale of our soldiers. This morale, I am afraid, is on the decline, and it is not very high. And it cannot be high if some of our best officers, loved and respected by their soldiers, are obliged to leave the Army. High officials in the Army, men of proved valour and integrity, do not resign their posts lightly. Greater emoluments or more comfort may not induce them to leave their honourable profession of defending the country. I am sure there must be something deeper and more fundamental in this phenomenon.

I do not believe in taking up the case of individuals in the services, whether military or civilian, and I have never done so. But I think I would be failing in my duty if I did not raise my voice, however feeble, against this deterioration in the Army. Some searching inquiry must be made to find out the root-cause of this malady. It bodes no good to the country, specially at this hour of our need and peril from our neighbours on our borders.

Possibly, what accounts for the collapse of our discipline in all spheres of our national life is fundamentally at the root also of the increasing

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sterility in our cultural life. This is ill-concealed by the confused and costly efforts of our newly-founded Akademis and other State-sponsored cultural activities. Most of these are confined to fashion parades and to spurious varieties of dance, drama and music, as if these alone constitute high culture. Naturally, there is little fresh creation in these fields also.

Then, is there any greater integrity in the administration or in commerce or in industry? Again I say he will be a bold man who will answer yes to this question. But we are told that after World War II morals are generally, everywhere, on the decline. However, it will be dangerous to derive comfort and complacency from such a thought. A nation which achieved its independence only recently by moral means under the guidance of the greatest leader of the times should maintain a higher standard of morals, especially when its independence is threatened by internal disruptive forces and enemies from outside.

It is rightly held that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. This means that freedom is not achieved for ever by one generation at a particular historical time. We cannot say that our freedom is guaranteed for all time to come because our founding fathers made great sacrifices to achieve it. If every new generation does not show vigilance in the cause of freedom and make the necessary sacrifice to retain it, it may be lost. The best guarantee of this vigilance is that we, who are the leaders of our people, maintain high moral standards in our private and much more in our public conduct. If we do so, the people will follow our lead as they followed before independence, and it will yet be well with us. If the nation's character is high, all other things will be added to it.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): It is my fortune in Budget debates

to speak immediately after Acharya Kripalani, but this time I follow him when he has spoken, not as a leader of an Opposition party, but as an eminent independent Member of the House. All the same, although he has in that way changed, I find it possible to accord a welcome to his words which I think, deserve the earnest consideration of the House and of the country.

Yesterday, as I listened to the speeches of the leaders of two so-called Opposition parties....

An Hon. Member: So-called.

Shri M. R. Masani: So-called I use the word advisedly.

I found they were really supporting the Budget and the Finance Minister in the proposals that he has put before the House.

Shri Dange, quite rightly, attacked the new indirect taxation, the excise duties, as a burden on the poor. There can be no question that on that he was right. He was right in questioning the conception of the Finance Minister about what "the common man" is and isn't. If the common man is one who is not to drink tea, who should go without coffee, who should never touch a cigarette, who should not chew a pan or have a betel nut, then I would say that such a man is very uncommon. The hon. Finance Minister, for whom we have great personal regard, is indeed a very uncommon man, with his abstemiousness from the little pleasures of life and the little comforts of life, which we all like to share. But he must not try to cast the common man in his own image. A few people like the hon. Finance Minister raise the temper of our national life, but if all of them were to be like that, we might draw back a little in horror from the kind of nation that we would be! We like people to be human, to enjoy their tea and coffee and smoke their cigarettes. We like a little joy in life.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have more joy than you have.

Shri M. R. Masani: Certainly the common man wants a good life, he wants a happy life, a little joy in life.

Shri Dange, having made his point, tried, rather helplessly, to distinguish the object of his criticism from what goes on in the Soviet fatherland or motherland, and quite rightly Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri A. P. Jain pointed out that it hardly lay in the mouth of any one who accepted his theories from the Soviet Union to question a system of taxation where the largest amount of taxation falls as a burden on the consumer, the poor man, because, in that country, as we know, the turnover tax, which is nothing more than a sales tax or excise duty, accounts for 40 to 50 per cent of the total income or revenues of the Soviet State. Then another 20 or 25 per cent is added from the profits of State enterprises, which again is indirect taxation, because it adds to the price of the product which is sold to the consumer.

Let me give an example. As we know, the prices paid to the collective farmers for their wheat are very low. The State has the monopoly of grinding the flour. By the time the wheat becomes flour and comes out of the State flour mills, the price has gone up many times over. This is how the profits of State enterprises are made, and that is how it is indirect taxation on the bulk of the consumer.

Shri Tyagi: Don't preach it here.

Shri M. R. Masani: Since Shri Dange was questioning the hon. Finance Minister's right to bring in moral concepts and to deprive the people of the joy of living, I would refer him to a Communist magazine, a monthly in the Soviet Union, the *Kommunist of March, 1961*, where, in very similar language the Soviet editorialists flay the common man

for wanting a good time and for wanting comforts in life, preaching in the same moral tone that our Finance Minister does in India. This is what the Communist magazine says:

"In recent years, Soviet citizens have shown a growing aspiration to ensure for themselves a comfortable standard of living...."

—'hat is a matter of complaint in the socialist world, and it says that they do it "even by semi-legal and clandestine means".

"This desire extended from gold smuggling by airplanes to catching fish by the use of dynamite."

—both of which are considered to be highly immoral practices. In that respect, therefore, it is very difficult to distinguish between total State capitalism of the Soviet Union and our own incipient brand of it.

Shri Asoka Mehta, on the other hand, who, by and large, welcomes the Budget, also seems to draw back from some other implications of this pattern which has supports. He complains that the public sector, which he wants to grow, does not give an adequate return, because the average return on the investment made by the people of India is nothing more than 0.51 per cent. If he had compared it with the profits made by the people's enterprise, he would have found that the people know how to make very much more money than the Government can ever hope to do. But then why this planning which is leading to State Capitalism? If you allow politicians to initiate schemes and bureaucrats to carry them out, how on earth can you expect any profit at all? These are not the classes who know how to produce, or how to produce at a profit, and that is why Prof. Galbraith, whom we shall soon have the pleasure of welcoming in Delhi, who is himself a great advocate of the public sector and a socialist, decries our socialism as "post office socialism" which cannot make profit and only tries to avoid making a loss.

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That is also why an apt analogy for the State which tries to produce or enter business has been given by the British liberal economist, Mr. Graham Hutton, when he describes State enterprise as a dog in the barnyard. The dog cannot lay eggs himself, but by constantly barking, he prevents the hens from laying the eggs also!

That being the case, Shri Asoka Mehta himself will have to accept the fact that if he wants State enterprise in India on a large scale, it will have to be unprofitable. If he does not want that, he must reconsider the very assumptions from which he starts.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur):
Reconsider socialism?

Shri M. R. Masani: Therefore, neither the Communists nor the P.S.P. are Opposition parties. They are, as I have said on a previous occasion, mere satellites of the ruling party, they are mere pressure groups who want to press the ruling party slightly one way or another, but the combined effort of both is to push the ruling party, in effect, further and faster down the slippery slopes of State Capitalism and socialism.

There is only one party which provides an alternative way of life, and that party provides an alternative way of life because we reject look, stock and barrel the entire pattern of development on which the present Government is set. We reject it because we say there is a fundamental choice before the country. Either we accept a State-directed or command economy, where decisions as to what is produced and at what price it is sold are imposed from the top on the common people of this country, which is basically the Communist pattern,—we reject that—or we go in for real economic democracy which consists of the process of leaving the people of India.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): *Laissez faire.*

Shri M. R. Masani:...the freedom of choice to decide what shall be produced and what shall not be produced.

My friend Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan makes the grievance that in a parliamentary democracy the people only vote in five years, and then after that they are helpless. There is some force in that contention. What is the way that we supplement parliamentary democracy? I say that we can supplement it only by economic democracy where every day the men and women of India go to the market place and cast an economic ballot. They decide what they want to buy, at what price and what they do not want to buy. Every time that an hon. Member or a citizen of this country, or his wife or even his child, goes to a shop, he or she casts a ballot by deciding that he or she wants this kind of soap and not that kind of soap, this kind of brush and not that kind of brush, this shoe and not that shoe, this cloth and not that cloth. Every time he does that, he exercises a freedom of choice. If he does not want to buy, he exercises a negative freedom of choice by saying that he does not want to buy. Out of all these votes that are cast every day in the bazaars of India, we get a collective ballot, a General Election taking place every day in this country. Out of this consumers' preference, by the laws of competition, by checking State or any other kind of monopoly, comes the consumer's right to determine the pattern of production in this country. Out of the combined preferences of the people of India, the industrialists, those who want to make a profit, come to know what it will pay them to make and what it will not pay them.

This is the broad philosophic choice before the country. On this choice, the Socialist and Communist parties and the present Government are all in the one camp. Against that command economy, we put before the country the concept of decentralised economic power that Gandhiji had at heart when he said that if he had his way the Reserve Bank of India's

vaults should be opened and the gold that was there should be distributed among the people in all the villages of India. That is how economic power is divided; a little particle is given to every man, woman and child in the country. That is the real choice before the country.

Having posed a real challenge to the Budget of which, as I have said, we do not accept any part of the philosophy, I think it is right to say that it is mischievous in three ways. First of all, these additional levies undoubtedly contribute a blow to the lower middle classes and the common people of this country. This is ill-deserved, after all the burdens that have been cast on them in the last decade. *The Hindu* of Madras has estimated that already a rise of about 5 per cent in the urban cost of living has occurred as a result of this Budget. And we may take it that that will be the nature or measure of the rise as a result of this Budget.

Secondly, apart from the burden on the common man, these excise duties will injure the process of industrialisation and aggravate unemployment. Already, as a result of the excise duty of power looms, I believe that anything up to 15,000 men are in danger of being displaced in the artificial silk and other textile industries. As a result of the excise duty on metal sheets and circles of copper and zinc, 5,000 people are already unemployed today in Jagadhri in the Punjab. And they have come in deputation, both the manufacturers and the workers, appealing to the Finance Minister not to destroy that industry. That is only a small industry. They are not capitalists; they are small workers men whom Gandhiji would have liked to see come up. Those are the ones that feel the pressure of the excise duties. In Mirzapur also the small scale industry has been mortally hit already by these excise duties. The excise duty on diesel, which is a great triumph on which the Railway Board lobby should be congratulated, will restrict trans-

port of goods and people. Finally, the additional duty on newsprint is going to affect adversely the newspaper industry, a necessity for the minds of our people. In these ways, along with the reduction in the development rebate, the import duty on capital equipment and the surtax on earned incomes, economic development will be impeded by this Budget. If the House does not wish to take my word for it, it knows Professor V. K. R. V. Rao, a leftist and a supporter of Government's policy. Let me quote from a newspaper of 3rd March, his comments on the Government's proposals.

"There is a danger that the wide array of tax on intermediate and capital goods might affect both the pace of internal development as well as the build up of export capacity. He thought that the vast majority of the new excise duties would result in a rise of the cost of living and the consequent threat of an inflationary spiral."

And that brings me to the third mischief of this Budget. At a time when everyone agrees, and the leaders of Government themselves agree, that nothing must be done to aggravate inflation, this is almost a deliberate act setting in motion further inflationary tendencies.

The *Economic Review* itself supplies the material. During the Second Plan, it points out, the real income of the Indian people rose by 19 per cent. But the money supply rose by 35 per cent. If this is not deliberate inflation of currency, I do not know what is.

The hon. Finance Minister last year said that inflation was not caused by the monetary policy of Government but by the rise in food prices. That alibi that may have existed then has gone. The *Economic Review* on page 9, points out that since 1958, the food prices have not been rising. And, in the last two years, food prices, if anything, have declined. And so, it cannot be claimed that the inflation that took place in the last year is due to a rise

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in food prices. It is due to the monetary and financial policies of Government and the nature of the Plans on which they are launching.

The Survey also goes on to point out that at the end of 1959, the index of wholesale prices was 117.9 while at the end of 1960 it is 124.3, an average increase of 6.5 per cent; and that during the Second Plan there has been a rise of 25 per cent in wholesale prices. The rupee has depreciated to that extent. Therefore, I hope we will not be given an alibi as on the past occasion. Let the Finance Minister admit that it is the monetary policies of Government that are responsible for this inflation. Government professes, on the one hand, to be against inflation; but their practices, on the other, do not coincide with their professions.

In this context, what can the Chief Ministers' Committee do to hold the price line, when the Union Government goes out of its way to make a dent in the price line? What kind of realism is it to say that the Chief Ministers of States should meet once in three months to hold the price line? This is to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Government expenditure will go up with one hand as much as government's revenues go up with the other. What you get at an inflated rupee will not be any more than what you could have got without the inflation and without new taxation. What you get with one hand is spent with the other.

The result of inflation is disincentive to investment, savings and production, also to exports which the *Economic Review* call, "the central plank of public policy." For the past five years our exports are stagnant because our things cost very much more than world levels, because of the high cost structure caused by the policies. We shall be even less able to compete in the world markets than we have been in the last 5 years.

Having made out this case, people will say, 'All right, we agree that you

have made out a case. But what can be done? Somehow the money must be found. Where is the money to come from?'. I challenge that very assumption. This assumption that the money has to be found is a complete fallacy. We do not for a moment agree that additional taxation of any kind at all is necessary. It is true direct taxation has reached the saturation point. If you want to tax more, then it is the common man or the poor people that are going to suffer, not only this year, but in the years to come if the policies of Government and the present government in office were to continue. I do not accept this point that additional taxation is necessary. I claim that by cutting down civil expenditure and by not indulging in development plans of a Utopian nature, of an unrealistic nature, we can prune our Budget so that the existing taxation, highly as it is, would suffice.

Now, I shall be asked to prove that. I shall try and do so. (*Interruption*). I have my own figures and I do not know whether they will be the same as the Hon. Minister refers to.

Let us consider non-developmental expenditure and developmental expenditure apart. Let us start with non-developmental expenditure. This has been rising, as Acharya Kripalani pointed out, at an alarming rate. The Estimates Committee of the House has pointed out that a large part of the additional taxation levied during the Second Plan on the ground that it was to go to the Plan has, in fact, been diverted to non-Plan expenditure. Here are the figures. The cost of the Administrative Services has gone up in last decade by Rs. 37 crores. Every year it has gone up. In 1951-52, the General Administration cost Rs. 10 crores. In 1960-61, it is Rs. 19 crores: Rs. 9 crores extra. Audit cost Rs. 4 crores 10 years ago; today it costs Rs. 8.5 crores. Union Police, that is Central expenditure on Police was Rs. 3.8 crores 10 years ago; today it is Rs. 19 crores. External Affairs was Rs. 4 crores 10 years ago and today it

is Rs. 11 crores. In this way, Rs. 37 more crores have been added to what may be called parasitic expenditure consisting of a large army of under-paid and under-worked clerks. Parkinson's law has nothing to show before the process to which this country is being subjected.

At a time when our frontiers are threatened by Communist China, I would be the last person to grudge a single rupee that is being directed to the defence of the country from that aggression. But how is one to justify the purchase of a secondhand aircraft carrier at a cost which comes, I believe, to somewhere about Rs. 30 crores including the planes that are to be found on it. But who is going to attack the country from the oceans here? We are facing a threat across the Himalayas and, instead of directing the money that we spend on defence to fighting that enemy, we go and buy this tug toy for fighting a non-existent enemy. Who is going to invade us from the sea? We are making the same mistake that the Moghuls did in the reverse order. They built a huge land army and neglected the navy, and the British were able to land on the coasts and established settlements all round India and from these they moved in. Now, we are concerned with the attack by a land power on the North and, instead of concentrating on that, we neglect our defence there and we spend money on a navy which we do not need at the present moment.

Acharya Kripalani: They are our friends!

14 hrs.

Shri M. B. Masani: Acharya Kripalani is giving an explanation; I hope that it is not the true explanation that the aggressors are our friends. I know the Indian people would not connive at or tolerate such an attitude.

Not only has this process gone on for ten years but there is every indication that they propose to carry on this kind of thing.

According to a paper that was placed before the last meeting of the National Development Council prepared by the Planning body, these are the estimates in the States of non-developmental expenditure and developmental expenditure. The developmental expenditure in 1961-62 is Rs. 420.4 crores and in 1965-66 it is estimated to be Rs. 471.6 crores, that is, an increase of Rs. 51.2 crores. There is an increase in all the States in the next five years during the Third Plan period of Rs. 51.2 crores. That is to say, Rs. 51.2 crores is going to be the additional amount spent by all the States on development. Now, let us see the figures of non-development expenditure produced by the Planning Commission. Rs. 375.9 crores is the non-development expenditure in 1961-62 compared to Rs. 463.7 crores in 1965-66. There is an increase of Rs. 87.8 crores in non-development expenditure. So, in the next five years, the States will spend on development Rs. 51 crores more while on non-development expenditure they will spend Rs. 87.8 crores more—on purely civil administration expenditure. So, Sir, it appears that the Rake's Progress in which we are indulging over the last ten years is to continue for the next ten years. I am sorry I have not got comparable figures placed before the National Development Council for the Union Government and am, therefore, unable to give them. Perhaps the hon. Finance Minister would be able to give them and supplement the information by giving the corresponding figures which are contemplated for the next five years at the Centre.

Now, let us turn to developmental expenditure. Vast developmental projects have been undertaken, as Acharya Kripalani has pointed out, at expenditure that often goes beyond estimates, and the returns, as my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta pointed out in this House and as Shri Santhanam did in the other House, are miserably low—0.51 per cent return. If any businessman produced such results, he would be driven out of the market and go insolvent. An ECAFE survey which makes a survey of the whole

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region on behalf of the U.N. organisation, complain that in India the development of the private sector has been restrained by the diversion of available external and domestic resources to the State sector—the point being, that money that could have been invested by the people to get a higher return has been conscripted for mobilisation in State projects which are of an unremunerative kind. I will not repeat the argument. The fourth steel plant should never have formed part of the Plan. It accounts for no less than Rs. 235 crores. The additional tax this year is Rs. 60 crores. In other words, if this white elephant was not being imposed on this country, the burden of the additional taxation this year, the next year, and the year after that and the year after that could be removed from the shoulders of the common people of this country. It is because of such megalomani houses that the common people are being mulcted today and there is this burden of additional taxation.

I shall take another example—the nuclear energy power stations. For atomic energy and nuclear power station, Rs. 11.48 crores has been budgeted for 1961-62. This expenditure has no relation to the realities of our present day. Twenty years from now, perhaps, the world will have atomic energy for industrial use. But today, the difference between the price of thermal power and hydro-electric power and this power is so vast that to think in terms of the mobilisation of nuclear power for industries is purely Utopian. Here again, for the sake of glory and looking modern in the eyes of the world, we do such things. We are following Russia and other great Powers such as America which can afford this luxury. But what has happened in the Soviet Union, whose Deputy Prime Minister was in our country a few days ago—Mr. Kosygin. He was good enough to admit—I am reading from a newspaper report—and he said that Russia was having second thoughts about the eco-

nomics of nuclear power. He reported to have said:

“Russia is having second thoughts about the economics of nuclear power and that but for the fact that its third nuclear power station had already been launched it would perhaps have abandoned it.”

Acharya Kripalani: We will have second thoughts.

Shri M. R. Masani: It goes on:

“He would not agree with the view that nuclear power stations would be warranted where industrial areas are far away from coal belts, justifying his objection by the case of Russia where coal had to be hauled over much longer distances than India.”

I hope, as Acharya Kripalani says, that having followed Soviet Russia in one direction, we shall now have second thoughts quickly before more money is wasted.

This Budget is nothing but a concomitant of the Plan and we can sympathise with the Finance Minister since he is a prisoner of policies which cannot be justified on their own merits.

There are people who say that “this is a very negative though very effective criticism. But what is the use? Why don't you say something positive?” The *Hindustan Times* of the 7th of March had thrown that challenge in its editorial. There appears to be some dialectical confusion about the terms positive and negative. What is positive and what is negative? If some wrong is being done and you try to stop it, is that negative or positive? Or, is the wrong itself negative? If you are going down the slope and I put on the brakes is that negative action? If an innocent person is being attacked and if you go and stop the bully, is that negative action? There is a mathematical concept that “two negatives make a positive.” If the

Government of India today are following a negative policy and if we people try to set it right in the interest of the country, then anyone who tries to set right the negative is doing something positive and constructive to this country. It recalls a story about King Louis XVI who used to keep people in the Bastille for many years without trial. Standing at the window of his palace, one day he saw a mob attacking the Bastille and he said: "Why are they so destructive and negative? Why cannot they do something positive." That is a very funny idea. When one follows a policy which is not correct, and when some one draws attention and says that something is wrong, the man who does it is doing something positive.... (*Interruptions.*) Mahatma Gandhi led us in the very negative path of non-co-operation.

I shall try, however, briefly to list some positive things that we would like to do. I just list them because time does not permit a full exposition of these positive measures.

First of all, we should make a drastic reduction in civil expenditure. We have already indicated where these cuts can be made. Secondly, we would concentrate development expenditure on projects which are labour intensive, which provide employment spread throughout the country—Mahatma Gandhi wanted that to be done—and give quick returns by way of increase in national income. The priorities would be, first, agriculture, then small scale industries, then large-scale consumer goods industries and last of all those white elephants, the steel plants, which are the most unremunerative that this country can afford. (*An Hon. Member: Fertiliser?*) Certainly, Fertiliser, certainly, but not steel.

Profitability should be the test of progress and not the amount we spend. I am glad that Prof. Galbraith has given very clear expression to this point of view and since he is a bit of a demi-god to those who sup-

port the present policy, let me read a few of his remarks. He says:

"To give people income and then remove it by taxation, inflation or appeals to thrift is an inefficient and self limiting procedure.... In poor and ill-governed societies, private goods mean comfort and life itself. Food, clothing and shelter, all technical subject to private purchase and sale, have an urgency greater than any public service with the possible exception of the provision of law and order. The burden of proof is on any step that diverts resources from the satisfaction of these simple biological requirements to the almost invariably spend thrift services of the State."

This is on page 242 of the book *Affluent Society*. This summarises, if any, the positive approach that we have.

Then, thirdly, we would limit taxation to reasonable proportions, so that money is left to fructify in the pockets of the people to be devoted to investment. Fourthly, we would go in for honest and efficient collection of taxes.

An Hon. Member: What do you mean by reasonable?

Shri M. R. Masani: I have already indicated that the present levies are not necessary. We can reduce the present taxation and yet the country can go fast and money left to fructify in the pockets of the people to be invested for profit and not wasted in uneconomic projects.

Then, Sir we would go in for honest and efficient collection of taxes. Professor Kaldor pointed out that a huge amount of money escapes the tax collector's net. If that money could be collected all this additional direct and indirect taxation would not be necessary. Therefore the primary duty of the Government is to see that the man who evades tax is made to pay it in full and the innocent man who pays

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his tax, innocent men like the Government servant and salaried person, are not unduly mulcted by reason of the incompetence and inefficiency of the tax collecting machinery.

Then, fifthly, we would cut down the capital outlay on the State sector. This will be made up many times over by the same money being invested in the popular sector. Lastly we would replace foreign loans taken from foreign governments which are a burden on the country by equity capital coming in in a larger measure. This is an important point, because if you are going to take money from abroad—that we must, and I agree with the Finance Minister that India will need foreign capital for many years to come—there are two ways in which you can get foreign capital: either you get it on your risk or you get it at the other man's risk. If we borrow money from foreign governments we have to repay the capital and interest, whatever we may do with the money. Whether we use the money intelligently or effectively or we waste it or make a mistake, the loan has to be repaid.

What happens when foreign equity capital comes to this country? With his own money a foreigner comes and sets up his shop. He brings his plant and machinery to make a profit. If he makes a profit he takes it out of the country. If he incurs a loss—as many State projects are making—then this country does not pay anything. That man loses his money. He brings money at his own risk. That is an important difference. We want foreign capital, but we want foreign capital to come at its risk and not at the risk or at the cost of the interest of this country.

Sir, one last word in conclusion. The Hon. Finance Minister has said on page 35 of his speech that the additional taxation that has been levied this year has been levied "with the willing consent of the people." I do seriously question this. I do not think

if a referendum on this Budget is held it would ever be accepted by the people of this country. I know that it would be thrown out by an overwhelming majority. If only the hon. Finance Minister would wait for a year, he will know whether the people of this country are prepared to put up with the crushing burden of taxation that the so-called socialist pattern makes necessary.

Sir, when the country went to polls during the last General Elections it was told that the Second Plan envisaged additional taxation on this country during the order of Rs. 450 crores. If the Government has a mandate for any kind of taxation it certainly has a mandate for a levy of Rs. 450 crores additional taxation during the last five years. But what have they done? They have already levied Rs. 1040 crores of additional taxation. In other words, they have exceeded their mandate. Already they have gone twice beyond what they were telling the country that they were going to take out of the country's pocket. Sir, this is not proper in a democracy.

I think this Budget, therefore, has no mandate from the people. It is true it will be carried by a large majority of Members of this House. But, if I may say so with respect, four years after the last elections when the commitment made for Rs. 450 crores has been exceeded twofold, this Parliament becomes what is called in other countries a "lame duck" Parliament. Its mandate has expired.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): The gap of Rs. 450 crores was also expected to be made up by additional taxation.

Shri M. R. Masani: That was not what was said. The gap would be filled somehow. If the people had been told that Rs. 1040 crores would be levied and another Rs. 60 crores this year, it would have been an entirely different proposition.

Sir, this Budget has not the mandate of the people of this country.

Therefore, this Parliament has become a "lame duck" Parliament. It does not reflect the wishes of the country four years after the General Elections. Its mandate has expired. You may carry it through the House, But I am confident, having faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, that next years when they have a chance they will reject the policies on which this Budget is founded and the policies of the Plan on which it is based.

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the courage and foresight shown by our Finance Minister in raising the additional resources of the order of Rs. 60 crores clearly indicates the determination of the Government to implement the Third Five Year Plan in right earnest. There have been misgivings in many quarters that it will be very difficult to raise internal resources to the extent required by the magnitude of the Third Five Year Plan. But the Finance Minister has shown that it will be feasible to do so. The task of the Finance Minister in raising resources of the order of Rs. 60 crores has been really very difficult and complicated, and it should be said to his credit that every effort and care has been taken to ensure that the incidence is kept as evenly spread as it is possible to do under the circumstances.

Sir, while everybody will support the view of my hon. friend Shri Masani that the non-developmental expenditure should be kept to the lowest possible and that every possible care should be taken to see that the additional resources raised from the people should be utilised for purposes of planned development, I fail to see the logic of his reason that it should be possible to go on with the present dynamic growth of our economy without raising additional resources.

There has been pressure from all quarters on the Finance Minister to pursue the utmost possible efforts to keep the non-developmental expenditure under control, and I have no

doubt that proper efforts will continue to be made to see that the rise in non-developmental expenditure is kept under close scrutiny throughout.

But the fact remains, Sir, that if we embark upon the ambitious programme of economic development as laid down in the Third Five Year Plan additional resources will have to be raised and these will have to be raised from the field of indirect taxation. The Planning Commission's *Draft Outline* dealing with the Third Five Year Plan indicates the limitations of raising further resources from the direct sector. It has therefore, been the painful duty of the Finance Minister to impose taxes of a varied nature in the indirect field.

I am glad to have an indication from the Finance Minister's speech in the Rajya Sabha that every possible care will be taken to examine all criticisms of his budget proposals. In view of the very heavy additional incidence of the new proposals I do hope and trust that he will be pleased to readjust some of his levies if he is convinced that certain industries or certain sectors of our economy will be adversely affected by the proposals he has made. I do hope and trust therefore, that the various criticisms about the adverse repercussions of some of his levies will be examined with proper care so as to ensure that we are not in any way adversely affected in the economic development which we have all in view.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that it should be possible to manage the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan even if the total additional tax effort this first year is kept to something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 crores because our revenues have been showing a progressive increase, and as he has himself indicated even in the last year there was an overall increase of the order of Rs. 40 crores in the revenue realisations. It can therefore be safely predicted that this estimate of an additional Rs. 60 crores from the various

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levies is bound to be an under-estimate and there is every possibility of this estimate being over-fulfilled. It is in this context, therefore, I say that there is need to re-examine certain additional levies. I hope the Finance Minister will see that certain levies are readjusted in a manner conducive to the requirements of our growing economy.

I would like to say a few words on the question of concentration of economic power about which quite a few eminent members of our House have made reference yesterday and even today.

I quite feel my limitations and I realise that I am hardly competent to join issue with them. But I do want to make certain observations that the approach of the policy indicated in their statements about the concentration of economic power may result in slowing down the tempo of our industrial development. It is agreed unanimously that the solution of all our problems lies in quickening the pace of industrialisation and it is therefore in the context of this pressing need to promote industrialisation that we have to judge all policies of the Government. We are all aware of the policy of the Government under which they always encourage the new entrepreneurs and give preference in granting licences to the new parties whenever they are available compared to the old business houses. But we have to take note of the realities of the situation as it stands at present. Indeed, if you will see through the history of all the industrialised countries of the world, you will find that the giant industrial corporations have played and continue to play a significant role in the industrial development of all countries.

I would like to give a few instances. Let us take the example of the United States of America which is the most prosperous country in the world and where the standard of living is the highest. There, the example of DuPonts, who are one of the largest

manufacturing organisations of the whole world can be cited. They have at present an investment of 3 billion and odd dollars which is about 1,715 crores, in General Motors apart from their own important concerns for the manufacture of rubber ammunition and chemicals, etc.

Similarly, the example of Standard Oil Company can be given. This company is one of the largest old producing companies in the world. Then again, in December, 1958; J. P. Morgan and Co., which is a banking institution merged with Guarantee Trust Co., in the United States of America to form a four billion that is, Rs. 2,000 crores financial institution, and this merged institution has been doing a very prominent service not only to trade and industry but also the Government.

There are similar examples in the United Kingdom where the two electrical companies the General Electric and the English Electric Company have recently merged into one single corporation, thereby enlarging the scope of operations. Again, in America, the three automobile companies, that is, the General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, control between them 90 per cent of the total production of automobiles in that country. According to the figures available, in 1957, there were 941 major corporation mergers and again in 1958, there were 893 mergers of major corporation. All these figures clearly indicate the trend of industrial development in highly progressive countries of the world. It is simply not possible for small corporations to enter and to promote industrialisation to the extent that we desire.

The world is moving fast and the difference between the under-developed countries and the highly developed countries is growing, and it is therefore in the context of industrialising our country as fast as possible that we must adjust our policies in a manner which will enable our corporations to grow bigger and bigger.

There are already sufficient safeguards under the Companies Act to deal with certain undesirable features of the working of the big corporations. We have got sufficient power under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and the Income-tax Act is taking sufficient care of the accumulation of wealth.

The hon. Finance Minister had given figures the other day in the Rajya Sabha that certain individuals are paying as much as 120 per cent. of their income, as tax, and that shows that so far as the income from the working of these corporations is concerned, the income-tax structure takes more than sufficient care to see that no such concentration of wealth is allowed to take place. The question, therefore, is quite simple. The question is whether we want our dynamic growth of our industrial production to go on or whether we want it to be slowed down. I am quite certain that in case there is an over-emphasis on this aspect of the concentration of economic power, then there is bound to be a slowing down of the dynamism that has been generated in the programme of our industrial development. I, therefore, appeal in all earnestness that while every possible care should be taken to see that the undesirable features of monopoly working or certain other features which may be undesirable from several aspects are removed,—the Government have already got sufficient powers to take care of those undesirable features—it should be the appropriate policy of the Government to see that nothing is done to curb the growing activities of our corporations.

As a matter of fact, the magazine *Fortune* in America had published sometimes ago a list of 100 corporations which are regarded as the biggest corporations throughout the world and India has not come into that picture. Countries like West Germany and Japan are mentioned there; there are a number of countries which are enlisted in the list of 100 corporations, but so far as our industrial corporations are concerned, they are

nowhere in the picture. My submission is that the size and the nature of our industrial corporations, even with all this talk of selected houses controlling so many companies, is so small, compared to the nature and size of operations of certain industrial corporations in the world, that we should not try to do anything to discourage the vital role which these organisations play with all their resources, managerial, financial and various other facilities which they have at their disposal and which may be utilised for the economic growth of our country.

Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is about the broad-basing of the corporate sector. There has been a lot of criticism and the Reserve Bank of India also took certain corrective measures to restrain what is called the speculative activities of stock exchanges. My submission is that the rise in the share market in our country has been much less than what it has been in other countries. The index of share prices in our country, based on 100 in 1939, was 120 in August 1960, in Soviet Russia it is 174; U.S.A., 513; United Kingdom, 406; Switzerland 329 and Canada 232. Since 1939, while the index of share prices in India has risen less than the wholesale price, in other countries the whole-sale price index has kept behind the index of share prices. The index of share prices in India was 127 in August 1960, taking the base as 100 in 1955. In the United States, it is 142; United Kingdom, 173; France 211; West Germany 400; Japan 416; Italy 308; and Switzerland, 189. This clearly shows that our Government need not be unduly worried so far as the rises in the stock exchanges are concerned. As a matter of fact, in the post-war period, there have been significant developments in the various countries where the number of shareholders has been rising rapidly. In West Germany, there are at present one million shareholders or 100 per cent. rise than in 1958. In France, there are now two million shareholders, and that number

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is increasing. In the Netherlands, the foundation for broadening share ownership has been set up by the Amsterdam Stock Exchange in co-operation with some of the foremost Dutch companies. Again, in the United Kingdom, a new world federation of investment clubs has been established. In Japan, there are three million shareholders, five and a half times as many as at the end of the second world war. In Australia, people's participation in stock exchanges is growing rapidly. In 1959, the number of holders owning stocks in companies in U.S.A. has risen to 12½ million, a gain of 100 per cent. in seven years.

My point in saying all this is that there is at present a very healthy tendency in the margin of investment in the issue market in our country for the first time. Sometime last year, this so-called boom condition in the stock exchange necessitated certain restrictive measures from the Reserve Bank of India. The number of new investors in the new companies was showing a distinct increase which was rather a very healthy sign and which should be welcomed. I, therefore, plead in all earnestness with the hon. the Finance Minister not to take any measures which would in any way retard the growth of this tendency of broad-basing the corporate structure of our economy. There is at present a good atmosphere in the country, a real interest, and an increasing number of new investors are going in for new issues. This tendency should be encouraged and promoted and not discouraged by the various measures which the Reserve Bank and the Government have taken from time to time in the last few months to curb the problem of speculation.

I would in this connection like to say something about bonus shares. I was rather surprised to hear yesterday my hon. friends Shri Guha and Shri Jain complaining about the possibility of tax evasion arising out of reduction in bonus tax. I could not quite follow their argument. As a

matter of fact, so far as the bonus tax issue is concerned, it has been the subject of expert study by various taxation commissions in foreign countries and everywhere experts have unanimously come to the conclusion that there is absolutely no case for taxing the capitalisation of reserves. The reserves are created after paying income and corporation tax to Government and if the reserves standing in the books of the company are transferred by the capitalisation process, it is only a method of transfer, where no question of tax evasion or tax liability arises. The two hon. Members also referred to the possibility of less dividends being paid and more and more bonus issues being indulged in by the companies. Firstly, there is a strict capital issue control, so far as issue of bonus shares are concerned. Companies are not free, and the bonus shares can be issued only if necessary permission is issued by the Department of Capital Issues, which will see that bonus shares are issued in an equitable and proper manner. Moreover, even if cash dividends paid by companies in certain cases on bonus shares can be reduced, that is all a step in the right direction. All along we have been told that companies have been frittering away their resources and if they strengthen their capital structure and pay less dividend, that is something which is to be welcomed, for which there can be no criticism. I, therefore, feel that the Finance Minister has at last realised the logic of the experts' view which has all along been that there is no case for taxation of bonus shares and I do hope and trust that this process will be taken further and the bonus tax on issues will be completely withdrawn.

There are talks about excess profits tax. My complaint and submission to the hon. the Finance Minister is that many of the basic industries are not allowed to make adequate profits. Take the case of steel or cement or paper or chemicals, whose prices are regulated by the policy of the Tariff Commission. The Federation of Indian

Chambers of Commerce and Industry have made a very comprehensive representation recently to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry wherein they have pointed out that this conception of the Tariff Commission to allow 12 per cent. gross return which hardly leaves only 4 per cent. for distribution of dividend is hardly justified in view of the vital role resources of these industries. According to the pattern of priorities, those industries which are vital to our national economy should be allowed to make greater profits than those which are not so vital. Therefore, the question of extra profits does not arise at all, firstly because they are not allowed to make extra profits and secondly a little buoyancy and broad-basing of the corporate structure can only follow if there is some incentive left to the companies to make some little extra profits in times of prosperity. After all, there is no doubt that once this excess profits tax is imposed the question of capital appreciation will be very adversely affected and all this enthusiasm which we see at present for new issues will be completely wiped out. Therefore, this is a suggestion which is fraught with very grave consequences, so far as the development of industrial sector is concerned and I do hope and trust that the implications of it will be properly assessed.

I would like to say something about the question of the textile industry. The textile industry has been the target of levies every year. This year also four additional levies have been imposed of the order of about something like Rs. 12 crores which means that 20 per cent. of the additional taxation is going to be raised by levies on textiles. The industry has just emerged from a depression. The industry is faced with a very huge and colossal problem of rehabilitation and modernisation and I think this huge levy was very much unexpected. The hon. the Finance Minister should consider giving some relief in this direction. I would specially like to draw the attention of the House to the imposition of excise duty on yarn. Cloth

is already paying excise duty since a long time and I do not see any justification for levy of a duty on yarn which is to be manufactured into cloth by the composite mills. The duty on automatic looms of 25 per cent. is also, in my opinion, a retrograde measure and looking to the needs of the industry for modernisation and rehabilitation, I do hope and trust that the hon. the Finance Minister will see his way to give some relief to the textile industry, so far as the levy on yarn for its own consumption and so far as the levy on automatic looms is concerned.

Lastly I would like to come to the question of exports. I quite see the urgency of doing everything possible to revitalise our export trade. The stagnation in our export performance has got to be broken. The Federation has made a number of suggestions by which the export performance can be improved. The hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry the other day at the Export Advisory Council asked the industry to play its part on a more significant scale and complained that the industry had not been doing as much as it should do. I think there is room for positive action from both the Government and the industry and I would like to appeal to the hon. the Finance Minister that he and his colleague the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry should call an informal meeting of the representatives of a few important industries and place an increased target for exports before them. If he is convinced that some more incentives or some more facilities from the Government side are necessary to increase our exports to a significant extent, certainly he should look into that matter favourably. On the other hand, I have no doubt that the representatives of the various industries will not fail to respond to his appeal for playing their part in increasing the level of exports which we all need for our Third Five Year Plan foreign exchange requirements.

In this connection, I also welcome certain measures which the hon. the Finance Minister has taken for reducing the tax on royalties as also the

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reduction in the intercorporate dividend tax payable by minority investments from foreign countries. I have only to suggest in this connection that the Finance Minister has restricted this concession to investments which are made from 1st April, 1961 onwards. I think in fairness it is necessary that this concession in the inter-corporate dividend tax should be made applicable to all investments irrespective of the period from which these investments have been made.

I do wish to point out to the hon. the Finance Minister that the implications of certain excise duties either on yarn or on automatic looms or the reduction in development rebate and the increase in customs duty on import of plant and machinery are all matters which should be objectively assessed in their implications on the programme of industrialisation. After all, what we are aiming at is that this dynamism in the economic growth of our Third Five Year Plan should not in any way be adversely affected and I do respectfully submit that the Finance Minister will be pleased to take a constructive view of the genuine difficulties which may be placed before him, so that marginal adjustments may be made to mitigate the needless harshness of certain levies.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : महिला सदस्यों को भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाय ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, कांग्रेस दल का यह कैसा अन्याय है कि हम लोगों को बोलने का अवसर ही नहीं मिलता जब कि विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को बार बार मौका मिल रहा है । हम लोग इस सदन में तीन सौ से भी अधिक हैं । लेकिन कांग्रेस वालों को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है ।

सभापति सहोदय : मेहरबानी करके आप बैठ जाइये, आपको मौका दिया जायेगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बैठना क्या आप कहें तो मैं बाहर जा सकता हूँ ।

सभापति सहोदय : यहां बैठना तो आपका फर्ज है । आप बाहर न जाइये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : लेकिन यह कहाँ का न्याय है कि विरोधी सदस्यों को मौका दिया जाता है और हम को मौका नहीं दिया जाता ।

श्री० रणविर सिंह : विरोधी सदस्यों को काफी मौका दिया जा चुका है ।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : यह तो आपका घरेलू मामला है । इसको सदन में क्यों लाते हैं ।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that I had to begin my speech in a kind of jittery mood.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Do not worry.

Shri Mahanty:....and I am really surprised that such kind of objection should be taken which, in the ultimate analysis, is a slur on the Chair.

Coming to the budget, I feel the budget is more surprising than shocking. It has surprised those pre-budget speculators who had professed that this being a pre-election year, the Finance Minister would not propose any new imports which would be unpopular. In that sense, I wish to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister because the budget that he has been pleased to present not only underlines his desire to raise the resources for the Third Five Year Plan but also the austerity and the rigidity of his personality.

Having said that, I would like to underline one of the most important aspects of our budget, namely, that these budgets, since the Five Year Plans came into existence, are not mere financial statements but are fiscal

implements for achieving the socialistic objective that we have in mind. I, therefore, propose to examine the various budget proposals, particularly the taxation proposals, from that point of view, and I will try to examine if this budget takes us and, if so to what extent, towards the socialistic objective which we have in mind.

Firstly, I should like to come to the tax pattern that has been presented in these budget proposals. You will find from the taxation proposals that while a mere Rs. 3 crores are being sought to be raised from direct taxes, an amount of about Rs. 60 crores are sought to be raised from indirect taxes. Now let us examine whether we have not the conditions for increasing the direct taxes more and lessening the incidence of indirect taxes. Sir, many speeches have been made, and I am sure will be made, pointing out that the investment in the private sector was sluggish and that, as an incentive for more investment in the private sector, the incidence of direct taxation should be lessened, and that today the private sector is not in a buoyant mood, as it used to be, and perhaps a case is going to be made out that the incidence of direct taxes has reached its optimum and, therefore, there would be no scope for increasing the direct taxes any further.

If we care to look at the history and evolution of direct taxation in India, we will find of late the direct taxes are on the decline. I do not know what objective conditions have prompted the Government to allow the declining of direct taxes in India. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will be kind enough to throw some light on that aspect of the matter. But, be that as it may; if we take into account the proportion of direct taxes in India to the total tax resources, we will find it is the lowest in the world. The Taxation Enquiry

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Commission have pointed out on page 18 of the first volume of their report that in India the proportion of direct taxes are the lowest in the world. For instance, I am giving some figures from the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission for the year 1953-54, and I do not think any substantial or significant deviations have been made, from that pattern. In the U.K., the proportion of direct taxes to the total tax resources is 55 per cent; in Canada and South Africa it is 60 per cent; in New Zealand it is 70 per cent.; in U.S.A. and Japan, two capitalist countries, it is the highest, namely, 88 per cent. In Ceylon it is 40 per cent. and Pakistan 24 per cent. In India it is as low as 24 per cent. Therefore, let us not be told that the incidence of direct taxes in India are the highest and any further imposition, or any further proposal for direct taxes, will be the last straw on the camel's back.

Then I would like to examine also the condition of our private sector. I would not like to offer my own views, but I would like to invite the attention of the House to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for 1960. The hon. Member preceding me had mentioned that the private sector are really in very bad days and that the private sector is not being able to make both ends meet, etc. But here is the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* which says:

"Profits before tax showed an increase of 13.5 per cent. from Rs. 37.6 crores in 1957 to Rs. 42.7 crores in 1958. Tax provision at Rs. 14.3 crores worked out at 33.5 per cent. of profits, as compared to 38.0 per cent. during the previous year. 'Profits after tax' at Rs. 28.4 crores showed an increase of 21.8 per cent. Dividends distributed, which formed 58.8 per cent. of the profits after tax, were higher by 9.9 per cent. in 1958 as compared to the preceding year. Profits ploughed back amounted to Rs. 11.7 crores compared to Rs. 8.1 crores in the preceding years."

[Shri Mahanty.]

From the statement of the Reserve Bank of India, thus, you will find that today there is a great buoyancy in the private sector, profits are increasing, more dividends are being declared and more profits are now accruing after paying the taxes. Therefore we cannot say that the private sector today is in bad days. Taking these two facts into account, that the private sector can bear the burden of direct taxes more in their condition of buoyancy, why a mere Rs. 3 crores they are asked to bear, whereas the countless millions of this country, who have been striving and clamouring for a better standard of living, have been asked to pay these inequalities indirect taxes, which will ultimately put a restraint on consumption? I would like the hon. Finance Minister to keep these two aspects in view while he comes to reply to the debate as to why the impact of direct taxes is being lessened whereas the indirect taxes are on the increase.

There is another point to which I would like to make a reference. You will find that the direct taxes in India are gradually on the declining curve. For instance, in the corporate sector, the rate of income-tax and super-tax as per the Finance Act of 1960 was 45 per cent. But in the previous year it was of the order of 51.5 per cent. Now it is necessary for this House to consider and know as to why taxation in the corporate sector has been reduced from 51.5 per cent to 45 per cent. Let us not be told, as I have indicated earlier, that our corporate sector is really hard hit and that it could not pay more. For comparative figures, in France it is 65.6 per cent, in USA it is 52 per cent and in UK it is 48.75 per cent. Therefore I do not see any justification for corporate tax being on the declining curve and those who can pay more direct taxes being given a tax holiday.

14.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If we consider this matter from another point of view, we shall find

that for reasons which are not completely satisfactory, the private sector, is given relief where as the hard hit people of the country are being asked to pay these kinds of indirect taxes which, to say the least, is unconscionable.

In this context I would like to make a reference to a statement made by our esteemed colleague, Shri Mehta. Shri Mehta is an eminent economist. He designs to come to the House and enlighten us. But he does not stay on to be enlightened.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Because he is eminent he does not need to be enlightened.

Shri Mahanty: That is right.

The hon. Finance Minister has also mentioned in that strain that a sacrifice has to be made and restraint has to be put on consumption in the interest of our Plan. I would beg of him to answer me one question, namely, who is the ultimate authority to determine the quantum of consumption. I am sure it is not a totalitarian State where the State, the caucus or a few persons who control power will determine the quantum of consumption. It is a democratic country. We are trying to implement a Plan which is going a compromise between the dictates of planning and the concepts and values of our democracy. If hon. friends, like Shri Mehta or the hon. Finance Minister, urge that a sacrifice has to be made, I will ask as to who will determine the quantum of consumption. Some objective yardsticks have to be laid down for this, otherwise this kind of mulcting the people under slogans of sacrifice for the implementation of our national Plan, to say the least, will be misleading.

In this context it will be worth while to refer to the Draft Third Five-Year Plan. Regarding restraint on consumption, the Planning Commission have recommended that, assuming our national income rises at the rate

of 5 per cent per year, our consumption has to increase at the rate of 4 per cent per year so as to increase our national saving from 8 per cent to 11 per cent. It is the Planning Commission's belief—I am sure also shared by the hon. Finance Minister—that our consumption must rise. I would like to know how the Government can reconcile these two positions, namely, encouragement of consumption and putting restraint on consumption by means of these kinds of indirect levies. I do not know if the Government appreciates the point that in the interest of more production and a more affluent economy consumption must increase.

Let us take the case of the Japanese steel industry. As you know, the price of Japanese steel, I think, is the cheapest in the world. Even though they import 40 per cent of their fuel, that is, coal from USA and their raw material from countries like India, they are still able to produce and sell steel, I think, at a price which is the cheapest in the world. How has that been made possible? That has been made possible by encouraging domestic consumption of steel so that there is more consumption necessitating various kinds of steel goods to be produced. Thus they create a climate inside the country which, I should say, is beneficial for more production.

Therefore, I do not subscribe to the theory that in the interests of more production our people should be left high and dry and that a restraint should be imposed on the lowest standard of consumption that we have in our country today. Therefore if we consider these proposals for indirect taxes from that point of view, we will find that they are absolutely indefensible and the levies, at least some of them, are unconscionable. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will kindly bring to bear his sympathetic consideration upon the observations that we have made.

Another question remains. We are raising all these resources for imple-

menting and for providing resources for our Plan outlay. But if we examine our experience in this direction, we find that it is a disappointing picture. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, according to the Estimates Committee's report, we find that even though Rs. 500 crores over the original Plan target were realised in the shape of tax receipts, the revenue available for financing the Centre's Plan outlay was a mere Rs. 45 crores. Here is a situation which, I believe, is serious enough to pay some attention. We have been raising resources by all kinds of means and then we divert all those resources to non-Plan expenditure and expenditures which are not within the framework of the Plan. So, somebody has to tell us as to how this situation is going to be corrected. When resources which are realised primarily for financing the Plan are diverted to non-Plan direction, we are certainly entitled to know as to what is going to happen.

For instance, the Estimates Committee on page 7 of their Report on *Growth of Civil Non-Plan Expenditure* have mentioned, namely, :—

"On the other hand, the Committee consider that in whatever manner the revenue may be paired with the expenditure it is obvious that while Rs. 420 crores was expected to be available from the current sources of revenue and additional revenue was raised to the extent of Rs. 1044 crores during the full Plan period, the amount available to the Plan would be only Rs. 439 crores as shown in Table III and that the gap in the financing of the Plan would be covered only to the extent of Rs. 19 crores."

If this is not a situation, grave enough I do not know what it can be.

The hon. Finance Minister has also adverted to that aspect of the question.

[Shri Mahanty.]

He has mentioned on page 35 of his speech,—

“By raising additional revenue of about Rs. 800 crores through fresh taxation we have, over the five year period, not only met our entire revenue expenditure from our current income but have also financed capital expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 130 crores from current surpluses.”

Therefore, though Rs. 800 crores were raised, only about less than 15 per cent of it was available for our capital expenditure. I believe when the people are being made to pay these kinds of unconscionable levies and imposts, the Government should assure them that these resources which are being raised from sweat and tears will be utilised for Plan purposes. Not a single pie of it should be diverted to non-Plan expenditure.

15 hrs.

In this context I cannot help making a reference to our defence expenditure. One of the reasons why the non-Plan expenditure is on the rise is on account of our increasing commitment in Defence. Nobody will grudge that money should be spent for defence purposes. But when the money is not spent in right directions, when the defence preparations are found wanting, then it is the Government's moral duty to assure people that whatever resources are being diverted to defence are spent in the interests for which they are meant and that our defences are assured.

There are one or two other small matters to which I would like to make a reference. I would like to make a reference to the excise duty on newsprint. I feel that the impost of 10 per cent *ad valorem* excise duty on newsprint is really the last straw on the camel's back. Sir, you have listened to many speeches criticising the Government's lack of pricing policy in the public sector. And the pricing policy is so manipulated as to leave the Government with a certain amount of

resources, not in the shape of taxation but otherwise. And the Nepa Mills provide a glaring example in this respect. The newspapers in India have been forced, under Government's executive direction, to consume about 20 per cent of newsprint produced in the Nepa Mills, one of the mills in the public sector. The quality of the newsprint produced in the Nepa Mills, to say the least, is most unsatisfactory, whereas its price, I am told, is 20 per cent higher than newsprint of a similar variety. Therefore, by fixing an arbitrary price for the newsprint, which is 20 per cent higher than the price of newsprint of a similar variety, Government have been able to make this venture a success.

On top of it, if this new impost is levied on newsprint, it will hit hard not only the small newspapers but also, I am sure, such newspapers which have not adequate advertising revenues and which papers are running not as a sort of commercial proposition but as a sort of a political mission. Therefore, with all humility I would beg of this Finance Minister to consider whether he could not reduce the levy on newsprint.

Now, much has been said about plugging the loop-holes of our tax administration. It has been emphasised time and again that if the taxes are realised properly, then the Government may not have any need to impose fresh taxation and that they would be able, at the same time, to derive more revenue from the existing taxes. In that context it is extremely necessary that those who are directly charged with realising the taxes should be kept satisfied. But we find that today a sort of discontent has crept into the entire Income-tax Department. The hon. the Finance Minister should be knowing that hitherto the principle that guided the promotion of Income-tax officers was solely on the basis of seniority. But today, for reasons not known to us, that promotions are being influenced by considerations not of seniority alone, as

a result of which we find juniors superseding their seniors. If into such department, as the Income-tax, Department, which is a tax-gathering department, such discontent creeps, I do not know how the Government is going to encourage or enthuse officers in those departments to raise more resources. Therefore, I would beg of the hon. the Finance Minister to take this aspect into his consideration and see that considerations both of seniority as also efficiency prevail upon all kinds of promotions that are made in his Department.

Sir, the time being short I cannot transgress upon your limits and therefore with these few words I resume my seat.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while presenting the budget the Finance Minister made an economic survey of the country which, according to me, was brilliant, candid and sound. It showed his grasp and understanding and inspired confidence. It is a gallant effort and a bold bid to broad-base the taxation structure. It is prudent to increase and consolidate the sources of our revenue. He has intelligently and discriminately levied the new taxes. I heartily congratulate the Finance Minister on his achievement in this regard. While there will be broad general agreement, in detail there are some discrepancies or defects on procedural matters and others to which I will come at a later stage.

Everybody knows that our foreign exchange resources are dwindling and we are very short of them. The incentives given by the Government for export promotion are not sufficient for the purpose. In a country like ours, which is under-developed and which we would like to develop industrially and commercially, it is unavoidable to some extent that the cost of manufacturing goods will be more than the cost of such goods in foreign countries which are more developed. In the last two Plan periods we have increased our manufactured goods considerably, and we are very happy about

that. We have come to the end of the two Plan periods and the third Plan period is to begin.

In the planning of the Third Plan we have not taken into account one aspect. When production increases, the cost of production should go down. To what percentage it can be achieved has to be worked out. But the planners have totally ignored this aspect, namely, that the cost of production of the manufactured goods specially and of its raw materials should come down to some extent. It is good to subsidise export, even by using some force and compelling all the industries that 10 per cent they must export, and that some incentives are given. But that will be given at the cost of the country or of the consumer. It cannot be continued for a very long time. May be for a small quantity of exports in different industries it could be done. But if we want to export in large quantities, ultimately the cost of production of our manufactured goods should come down, maybe after ten or fifteen years, to the level of the cost of production in the international sphere. And unless we achieve that along with our planing, it will be very difficult to maintain our exports.

Our exports have more or less become stagnant. In 1956 our exports were to the tune of Rs. 619 crores, and in 1960 they were to the tune of Rs. 638 crores. The exports have not varied more than Rs. 65 crores between the the maximum and the minimum in the last five years. While our imports in 1956 were to the tune of Rs. 281 crores, in 1960 they were Rs. 1,000 crores. On an average our imports during the last five years were to the tune of Rs. 928 crores. And our deficit balance of trade in the last five years has grown to the tune of Rs. 1575 crores, which is substantial, you will agree. We have to increase our exports to reduce the unfavourable balance of trade. For that purpose, unless we reduce our cost of production, it would be very difficult.

I shall give you another example. Many wage boards have been set up,

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

and they have given their agreed solutions for the price range in the trade or for increase in the labour charges and so on, and they have also arrived at many other agreed proposals. In many of these boards or committees, when the representatives of the trade go there, they generally think—which, according to me, is not very right—that they have to look to the interests of the industry, and the other interests will be looked after by Government or by the other representatives. And if the cost is increased, and this is not made applicable to them, they say: 'Why should we bother? If the cost to the consumer increases, how does it affect us?'. Similarly, if the labour representatives are there, they do not bother about what proceeds are left to the industries, or how much it will affect the consumer. If they get what they want for the labour, they are fully satisfied. When the agreed solution comes before Government, Government are either pre-committed, or they take the general view. 'Here is an agreed solution. Why should we not accept it?' But the largest interest in the country is that of the consumer, because that is the largest interest of the country; still, their representative is only the Government representative. The consumers do not have any direct representation on such boards. And when Government accept the agreed formula, the sufferers are the consumers. According to me, when giving directives to such commissions or such wage boards, Government must have some understanding or some oath from everybody must be taken that subject to the national interest, they will further their trade or the cause of labour or the special interests in the committee. And it should be examined later on by Government as also by this House whether the national interests have been properly protected. If this is not done, and if the cost of the manufacturing and other raw materials goes on increasing gradually, a time will come when our exports will be almost ex-

hausted, or they will get reduced considerably, and that is the danger which I visualise to a considerable extent.

As regards our planning, I admit that the standard of life has increased in the country as a result of it; the development has been very considerable, but there are certain limitations with the Government, as a result of which the fruits of planning reach only to those who have some land or some capital or some property or at least some talent; it is only their standard of life that has increased. Even as regards the social benefits which we give, such as education, medical assistance and so on, the poorest find it very difficult to get them. We have not yet been able to find out a method by which Government can reach to the very poorest who have no considerable intelligence or who have no land or property or any resources whatsoever. These poor people have not been able to find out even a guarantor. Supposing electricity is coming to the village, if they have to take that electricity, then some sort of capital investment is required. Again, if *tac-cavis* are to be taken by them, some guarantors are necessary for that purpose, but the poor persons are not able to find them. So, it is only the person with even a small capital who gets the benefit, or the person with some property. We have not succeeded yet in reaching to the poorest and I do not know how we can do it, because it is not a simple problem. But the responsibility is not reduced thereby, and we have to give very great thought to this aspect.

Regarding prohibition, although it has been the policy of Government that prohibition should be enforced in the country, yet, during the last few years, or, say, even in the last ten years, much progress has not been made in this direction. The State Governments are afraid of extending prohibition in their areas, that is to say, the dry areas in their territory, because they fear that they will lose the revenue. For this reason, prohibition has come practically to a point

of stagnation. What is happening is that simultaneously, while there is a dry area on one side, on the other side, there is also a wet area. The people who are profiting most by the present policy of prohibition or are deriving the best advantage are the police, the smugglers and the illicit distillers. This kind of thing will go on, and it will not decrease until the whole country or the whole territory or the whole zone is made completely dry.

The planners have not provided for any target period by which prohibition will be completely enforced. Therefore, the State Governments take a narrow view of the matter, and they are not extending the dry areas in their on territory. I would request the Finance Minister, who is pledged to prohibition himself, that he should find out a way and tell the State Governments, that they should proceed according to a planned programme and extend the dry areas in their territory, and whatever losses of revenue are incurred on that account would be made good by the Centre. For if as a result of prohibition, society saves some money in the future years, I am sure the Finance Minister is intelligent enough to mop up a part of those savings for the benefit of the States and the country as a whole. But if prohibition is going to be enforced in the way it is done presently, I am afraid that it is going to be more harmful to the country, because even the respect for law becomes less, for, in the interior areas, illicit distillations and other things go on, and the police also, although not very often, are a party to it, or they associate themselves with such distillation, and smuggling etc., and this results in increase of the crime. Therefore, it is not in the national interest in the long run to continue both the dry and the wet areas simultaneously.

Then again, Acharya Vinobha Bhave as you are aware, has said that there should be a ban on the immoral films and other posters which are exhibited freely in important public places. These posters which are vulgar, sex-

exciting, and indecent should be banned in some way by the Centre and the State Governments. Although there is Film Censor Board, and all the films are censored by them, yet, the portions which are censored and cut out, and even the posters made out of them are exhibited, and these do not come under the control of the Film Censor Board, and the Home Departments of the States have to take action on it. It has not been found possible even to ban such posters, and punish the people concerned. I am afraid the modesty and the self-respect of Indian womanhood is at stake. And yet, such vulgar and indecent posters etc. are freely exhibited in the country. I urge that some action has to be taken in this regard.

Regarding taxation, I would request the Finance Minister to examine very carefully whether if the incidence of the tax on individuals is reduced, he cannot get more by way of the total amount or the quantum of the tax. Now, he has removed the difference which was there previously between earned income and unearned income. As a matter of fact, I had personally thought that earned income should have had some benefit, because the man does some labour. I agree that earned income as defined in the income-tax law today may not be quite appropriate. If the definition requires to be changed, that should be done, but those people who earn because of their labour should be given some more incentive than those who earn by way of dividends, or by way of managing agency remuneration or by way of other income such as rent from property and so on; these persons should be taxed at a higher rate.

Regarding bonus shares, Shri A. P. Jain said yesterday that as a result of the reduction of the tax on bonus shares from 30 to 12½ per cent, the income-tax may be evaded. Although I do not deny a very remote theoretical possibility of such a case where the reserves are distributed by way of

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

dividend or otherwise; but generally this is not true, because these reserves which are built up are tax paid reserves and usually they are not distributed as dividend. When the bonus shares are given, they are given not as profit coming into the hands of the shareholders; it is only that the reserves are capitalised.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I want a few more minutes as I have to deal with it in detail.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: My difficulty might also be appreciated. Each Member can take up a few points which he can stress, leaving other points to other hon. Members.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: All right. I will do that in a few minutes.

The Finance Minister himself has argued that there was no necessity for the bonus tax after the excess dividend tax has been removed. The force of that argument is there. I hope that he will completely remove the bonus tax. Although it is a small matter, on principle it is wrong.

As regards the entertainment tax, whatever exemption has been retained should also be given to the private firms and individuals, because they have also to spend about the same thing.

Then in section 56A of the Income-Act, along with refractories other industries specially sanctioned by the Government should also be included.

Regarding subsidiary companies, the development of such companies in our country has been considerable. If no incentive is given, partial double taxation will be involved because the companies have invested in the other companies and the taxation is imposed at both the ends. But there is a very candid argument by the Finance Minister in his speech that the foreign investors ask for the majority invest-

ment if the subsidiary is regarded as such at 51 per cent. I would only argue that it should be considered as a subsidiary even if 40 per cent shares are held by any company or foreign companies or individuals. If that is done, then the difficulties of the Finance Minister would be easily removed.

Regarding taxation on import of capital goods for the future, I have no difficulty because it will give a fillip to the manufacture of such goods in the country. It is a good thing. Capital goods are not very largely produced in our country and so indigenous production should be encouraged. But orders which have been placed earlier or licences which have already been sanctioned should be exempt from such a thing.

As regards the excise duty on glass shells, there is a procedural difficulty. There are only three factories which are producing glass shells. They are consuming for themselves and also giving to the lamp industry. Glass shells are not used except for the lamp industry, and if the duty is levied on glass shells, the procedural difficulties are there. I do not want to go into details. If the duty is there, you can not take the glass shells directly to the lamp factory which is very close. They have to be packed. They have to be cleaned. Their expenses would be more and the cost will increase. So these difficulties are there. If some way can easily be found to calculate *ad hoc* those excise duties on glass shells or if it could be put additionally on the lamp which is the end-product of the glass shells, the difficulty can be solved.

Regarding sales tax, I had argued in my last year's budget speech and made out a complete case for its abolition specially in the case of manufactured goods. I know the Finance Minister has applied his mind to it. The State Governments are finding it difficult to do it, but with the influence of the Finance Minister, it

should be possible to put an additional excise duty and remove sales tax on as many goods as possible, specially manufacturing and engineering goods.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi. I would not allow any hon. Member to transgress the limit of 15 minutes at least on this side.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है इस में, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी के ही कुछ सदस्यों को २५, २५ मिनट तक दिये गये हैं। मुझ में यह खराबी जरूर है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह शिकायत अब अपनी पार्टी में करें, मुझ से न करें।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : १० मिनट ही काफी हैं, १५ मिनट की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी एक सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारी सरकार की बनाई हुई योजनायें यूटोपियन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। इसे सुन कर मुझे याद आया कि एक बार जंगल में बरसात हुई तो एक साये के भीतर सांप, बिच्छू, गीदड़, शेर, गायें और बकरियां सब इकट्ठे हो गये, और वे कुछ समय के लिये एक साथ रहे। उन माननीय सदस्य का जो स्वतंत्र दल है उस के सदस्य न मालूम किन कारणों से कुछ समय के लिये एकत्र हो गये हैं और दूसरे लोग जो काम करते हैं वे उस को एक यूटोपिया समझते हैं। वे बजट की योजना के बारे में कुछ बात न कर के दल के बारे में और अपने राजनीतिक प्रचार के बारे में ही कहते रहे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक कुछ न कह कर वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस वर्ष साधारण आमदनी पर, जो कि सब से छोटी आमदनी के स्तर का आमदनी है, कम से कम प्रहार हो, इस बात को सोचने का प्रयास किया है या प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन पिछले वर्षों में जो आघात उस आमदनी पर लगे हैं उन से उन के बचाव के लिये वे क्या कर सकते थे, शायद

यह उन के दायरे की सीमा के अन्दर नहीं था। पिछले जितने वित्त मंत्री रहे हैं वे सब साधारण व्यक्ति पर ही आघात करते आये हैं। इस बजट में इस की तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया गया है, इसलिये वे बधाई के पात्र हैं, और उन को मैं ने यह बधाई सदन में बजट पर भाषण करने के पूर्व दी थी।

बजट के जितने कर प्रस्ताव हैं, उन का स्वागत तो हम लोग करेंगे ही, लेकिन कुछ बातें जो हमें आपस की कहनी चाहियें, उन को कहना में उचित समझता हूं। पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बजट के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं वे शायद लक्षण से बाहर तीर मारते हैं। लक्ष्य से बाहर तीर मारने का मतलब यह है कि हर वर्ष जितना कर वे लगाते हैं उस से वे अनुमान से कई गुना वसूल कर लेते हैं। पिछले साल ही हम ने ४१ करोड़ ३७ लाख ६० का अनुमान किया था लेकिन हम ने उस से अधिक वसूल किया। इसी प्रकार पिछले दस वर्षों के आंकड़े अगर देखे जायें तो सरकार के बजट के जो अनुमान हैं वे कई गुना बढ़ गये हैं। सन् १९४७ में जो बजट अनुमान लगभग २०० करोड़ ६० के थे वे अब १०२३ करोड़ ६० के लगभग हो गये हैं। यदि वास्तव में भारत के लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ती जाये और उसी हिसाब से हमारे बजट के आंकड़े भी बढ़ते जायें, तो उस का हम को स्वागत करना चाहिये, लेकिन जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे जो भाई हैं, देश के नागरिक हैं, उन की आमदनी का स्तर कितना नीचा हो गया है, तो पता चलता है कि हमारे बजट के अनुमान वैसे नहीं हैं। कारण यह है, जैसा कि आचार्य कृपालानी ने बतलाया, कि राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में ६५ प्रतिशत वृद्धि पाई जाती है लेकिन यदि हम इसे सही ही मान लें तो भी १०० प्रतिशत तो बढ़ती आमदनी में नहीं हुई, उस से बहुत कम है। यदि मूल्यों का हम अनुमान करें तो जितने मूल्य आज हैं वे दूने से अधिक नहीं बढ़े हैं, नागरिकों की जो आमदनी है वह

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

शत प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ी है, उस से कम है, लेकिन हमारे बजट का खर्च २००० करोड़ से ऊपर पहुंच गया है। इस से मालूम होता है हम जनता के स्तर को न देखते हुए ही अपने बजट को बनाने में लग जाते हैं और हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय के विशेषज्ञों का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं जाता। यदि हम अपने नागरिकों की आदनी को देख लें और उस के बाद कर लगायें तो अधिक अच्छा होगा। बजट के बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि यह संसद् का बजट है . . .

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that I am responsible for the Budget, not the experts of my Ministry?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने यह इसलिये कहा कि वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि वे ले मैं हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ले मैं हैं तो क्या इसलिये कोई चीज जज नहीं कर सकते।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अपने भाषण में कहा था :

“all over the country, in the cities and in the towns and also in the rural areas”.

यानी देहातों को आप ने तृतीय श्रेणी में गिना। हो सकता है कि आप ने देहातों की तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया इसलिये उसे तृतीय श्रेणी में डाल दिया, जब कि ८५ परसेन्ट आबादी देहात में बसती है। आप ने बतलाया कि विकास के अंकुर सारे देश में प्रस्फुटित हो रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सही है कि शहर के बेकार नौजवानों को आप ने विकास खंडों में नौकरियां दे दी हैं, उन को आप ने मकान दे दिये हैं, उन के भोजन की व्यवस्था कर दी है और उन को गाड़ियां दे दी हैं। लेकिन देहातों में क्या सुधार हुआ है यह यदि आप देखना चाहें तो समय निकाल कर देहातों में चलिये और यदि वहां आपको सुधार दिखायी दे तो मैं आपके भाषण का

शत प्रतिशत स्वागत करूंगा और और भी अधिक बधाई दूंगा। लेकिन आप दिल्ली में रहते हैं और देहातों में नहीं घूम पाते और देहात के प्रतिनिधियों की बात सुनने का आपको अवसर नहीं मिलता। जब आप बजट बनाते हैं तो हम लोगों से कोई परामर्श नहीं करते और हम को उस में एक अक्षर भी बदलने का सुझाव देने का अधिकार नहीं है। कल आपने राज्यसभा में कहा कि बजट में जो कर प्रस्ताव हैं उन में आप एक अक्षर भी नहीं बदल सकते। आप न बदलें लेकिन हम जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं हम अपनी बात कहेंगे अगर आप देहातों में सुधार नहीं करेंगे।

अगर आपकी योजनाएं देहात के स्तर को ऊंचा नहीं करेंगी तो आपके बजट के आंकड़े आंकड़े ही रह जायेंगे। आपको देखना चाहिए कि आपकी योजनाएं देहात में कहां तक सफल होती हैं। मैं योजनाओं का समर्थक हूं और देहातों में उनका प्रचार करता हूं, लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी चाहता हूं कि जो सुधार हो रहा है कागजों पर वह जनता के पास भी पहुंचे। आपके आंकड़े कहते हैं कि पशुपालन के लिए इतना रुपया खर्च किया गया, मुर्गी पालन के लिए इतना खर्चा किया गया। लेकिन आप देखें कि देहातों में मुर्गियां नहीं पाली जातीं फिर भी दो सौ मुर्गियां वहां जाकर खत्म हो जाती हैं। लेकिन जनता ने जो सड़क श्रमदान से बनायी है उसको पक्का नहीं किया जाता।

वित्त मंत्रालय को जो आंकड़े आते हैं उनको विशेषज्ञ ही देते हैं। मंत्री लोगों को तो आंकड़े बनाने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता। ये आंकड़े पटवारियों और कलक्टरों के पास से आते हैं, जनता के पास से नहीं आते और न जनता से इनके बारे में पूछा जाता है। हम यह नहीं कहते कि आप कर लगाने के मामले में हमसे सलाह लें। आप अपने कर प्रस्ताव अपने ही तक अवश्य रखें लेकिन आप योजनाओं पर होने वाले व्यय के बारे में तो

हमसे पूछ सकते हैं कि कौन सा काम देहातों में हुआ है और कौन सा नहीं हुआ ।

इसी तरह से शहरों में बड़े बड़े उद्योगों का विकास हो रहा है । देहातों के लिए भी वायदा किया जाता है, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि चूंकि तुम्हारे यहां अभी बिजली नहीं है इसलिए उद्योग नहीं लगाये जा सकते । देहातों की दशा यह है कि वहां बिजली नहीं है इसलिए उद्योग नहीं लगाये जा सकते और चूंकि उद्योग नहीं हैं इसलिए बिजली नहीं आती ।

आप कहते हैं कि हम ने देहातों में सिंचाई के साधन पहुंचाए हैं जिससे गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ी है । लेकिन अवस्था यह है कि किसान अपने भाग्य से लड़ रहे हैं । आप जो दे रहे हैं उसके लिए हम आभारी हैं, लेकिन देश की ८५ प्रतिशत जनता आपकी योजनाओं से उचित लाभ नहीं उठा पाती और उसका शोषण होता है ।

आप कहते हैं कि हमने घटिया किस्म के मिट्टी के तेल पर कर नहीं लगाया है । आज देहात में घर घर में ला टेन का प्रयोग होता है । अगर आदमी अपने रहने के घर में पशुओं के घर में उनको रात में देखने जाता है तो लालटेन ले कर जाता है । आजकल देहात में घरों में चिराग तो खत्म हो गये हैं । तो आप देखें कि उसके लिए मिट्टी का तेल कितना आवश्यक है । अगर वह घटिया तेल जलायेगा तो उसकी लाटेन काली हो जायेगी और ठीक काम नहीं देगी । तो इस प्रकार मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स लगा कर आपने देहात के गरीब लोगों के खास इस्तेमाल की चीज पर टैक्स लगा दिया है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त आपने डीजल पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है । आप देखें कि उसी से देहात वाले अपने ट्रैक्टर चलाते हैं, कुवों के पम्प चलाते हैं, चक्की चलाते हैं । वह इन कामों के लिए पावरिन को भी काम में लाते हैं ।

लेकिन पावरिन पर आप ने तो यह कह कर टैक्स लगाया कि यह डीजल है और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा कि यह तो पेट्रोल है और उन्होंने भी उस पर टैक्स लगा दिया । इस तरह उस पर साढ़े तीन रुपये का टैक्स हो गया । तो इस से देहात वालों को बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है ।

आप कहते हैं कि चाय के दस प्यालों पर एक नया पैसे दाम बढ़ा है लेकिन आप बाजार में चाय पीने जाएं तो आपको मालूम होगा कि प्रति प्याला दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है जो कि आपके टैक्स से कहीं ज्यादा है । इसी तरह से पान ६ पैसे का मिलता है जो कि दो पैसे का मिलता था ।

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not taxed betel.

श्री म०.ला० द्विवेदी : आपको चाहिए कि आप देखें कि जहां आप टैक्स लगाते हैं वहां चीजों के मूल्य पर नियंत्रण भी रहना चाहिये कि आवश्यकता से अधिक दाम न बढ़ने पाए । लेकिन आपके पास कोई ऐसा नियंत्रण नहीं है । आप ने जो ६० करोड़ कर कर लगाया है, वह तो आपको मिलेगा ही, हो सकता है कि आपको ६० करोड़ के बजाए १०० या १५० करोड़ कर वसूल हो जाए । लेकिन वास्तव में जनता को ३०० करोड़ देना पड़ेगा । एक सेठ जो ३६ रुपए इनकम टैक्स देता है वह दो हजार रुपए और ऊपर से देता है और टैक्स अपने को बचाता है । तो इस तरह उस से २०३६ रुपए लग गए लेकिन आपको तो केवल ३६ रुपए ही मिले । इसी तरह से इन करों में भी होता है । तो आप कीमतों पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पाते इस लिए जनता को जो आप टैक्स लगाते हैं उस से कहीं ज्यादा देना पड़ता है । और वह रकम आपके पास नहीं पहुंचती । तो आपको ६० करोड़ मिलेगा लेकिन हो सकता है कि जनता को ३०० या ४०० करोड़ देना पड़े । इसका आपको

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

अनुमान नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात गलत नहीं है। आप देखें कि बाजार में हर चीज ब्लैक में बिकती है। अगर आप नियंत्रण रख सकें तो दाम न बढ़ें लेकिन नियंत्रण नहीं हो पाता और जनता को चीज अधिक दाम में लेनी पड़ती है। अगर चीजों के दाम पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सके तो आप कर लगा सकते हैं।

आपके अनेक कर्मचारी ही आपकी नीति का सही रूप से पालन नहीं करते। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन में से कुछ बहुत अच्छे और ईमानदार हैं और मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ लेकिन जो ईमानदार हैं उनकी तादाद कम है। बहुत से लोग उन में ऐसे हैं जो राष्ट्रीयता की भावना से काम नहीं करते और अपने स्वार्थ का ध्यान रखते हैं। इसलिए हमारे सारे बजट अनुमान गलत हो जाते हैं और हमको जनता से उसका समर्थन नहीं मिल पाता।

दूसरी चीज मैं आपसे रेवेन्यू के एस्टीमेट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हम देखते हैं कि आप जितना अनुमान करते हैं उस से रेवेन्यू हमेशा बढ़ जाती है। चाहिए तो यह कि आप अपने पिछले अनुभव के आधार पर एस्टीमेट करें और आप ऐसे आंकड़े बनाएं कि जितना आप कर लगाते हैं उतना ही आपको वसूल हो। उदाहरण के लिए इस साल आपने ६० करोड़ का कर लगाया है तो आपको ६० करोड़ ही वसूल होना चाहिए अगर अधिक वसूल हो जाता है तो उसको अगले वर्ष के लिए रखें। पिछले साल आपको ४१ करोड़ अधिक वसूल हो गया लेकिन उसका इस साल के बजट में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। अगर आप इस साल ६० करोड़ के कर लगाना चाहते थे तो ४१ करोड़ तो आपको पिछले साल का ज्यादा वसूल कर था ही, आपको १६ करोड़ का और कर लगाना चाहिए,

था। लेकिन आपने वह ४१ करोड़ हड़प कर लिया और ६० करोड़ का और कर लगा दिया, इस तरह १०० करोड़ का कर हो गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को अगर किसी बात का जिक्र भी करना है तो इस तरह के अल्फाज इस्तेमाल न करें जैसे कि—हड़प कर लिया—क्योंकि यह किसी इंडीवीजुअल का मामला नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह—हड़प कर लिया—शब्द वापस लेता हूँ। मेरा तात्पर्य था कि आपने उस को भी खर्च कर लिया।

Shri Morarji Desai: He is using the language he knows.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इसी प्रकार से मंच बाक्सेज का हाल है। चाहे ६० तीलियों का वाक्स हो या ४० तीलियों का सबके दाम बढ़ गए हैं। कास्टिक सोडा के दाम बढ़ने से सब पर असर पड़ा है क्योंकि साबुन सभी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आपने इस बात की कोई जांच नहीं की कि जनता पर उतना ही टैक्स पड़े जितना कि आप चाहते हैं और जनता अपना जीवन का स्तर ऊंचा कर सके। अगर आप घर-घर की आमदनी बढ़ा सकें तो मैं आपके कर प्रस्तावों का स्वागत करूंगा। लेकिन घर-घर की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ी है। आपके बजट की आमदनी बढ़ गयी है। घर की आमदनी का स्तर अगर सन् १९४६ में सौ था तो आज ११८ है जबकि बजट के आंकड़े २०० करोड़ से बढ़ कर एक हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गए हैं। यह ठीक है हमें योजना बनानी है और उनके लिये रुपया चाहिये, लेकिन आपकी योजनाओं का स्तर जनता के स्तर के साथ चलना चाहिए। यह न हो

कि योजना आसमान पर पहुँच जाए और किसान जमीन पर पड़ा रह जाए।

एक भूत पूर्व वित्त मंत्री, श्री जान मथाई, ने कहा था भारत सरकार की जो जीप है वह एक ढालू पहाड़ी पर जा रही है और उस पर जो वित्त मंत्री रूपी ड्राइवर बैठा है उस को उसका संचालन करना कठिन होता है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उस जीप को नीचे की ओर धकेला है या उस के मार्ग में रोड़े अटकाए हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि हमारी योजनाओं से देहात के लोग लाभ उठाते रहे हैं। इस संबंध में मुझे लोमड़ी और सारस की कहानी याद आती है। लोमड़ी ने सारस के लिए पतला खाना बना कर थाली में डाल दिया और उस से कहा कि खाओ। सारस उस में से बहुत कम खा सका और लोमड़ी उस सब को चट कर गई। यही हालत आपकी योजनाओं की है। देश के ८५ प्रतिशत किसान सारस की तरह हैं जो कि बहुत कम फायदा उठा पाते हैं जब कि दूसरे लोग, बड़े शहरों के और उद्योग वाले लोग उसका पूरा फायदा उठा लेते हैं। तो हमें देखना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हमारे देश के अधिकांश निवासी हमारी योजनाओं से लाभ उठा कर अपनी उन्नति कर सकें।

अन्त में मैं एक शब्द पिछड़े इलाकों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जितने पिछड़े इलाके पहले थे वे आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं, आपकी दो योजनायें पूरी होने वाली हैं लेकिन उनकी स्थिति में कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। आपकी पहली योजना में और दूसरी योजना में भी एक तिहाई से भी कम रकम उनको मिली है और वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सके हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उनकी प्रगति की ओर ध्यान दें ताकि वे भी हमारी बराबरी में आ जाएँ और सब के साथ हो जाएँ।

अगर पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो यकीन मानिये कि हम अपंग बने रहेंगे। मैं पिछड़े हुए इलाकों से आता हूँ और हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्य जो पिछड़े और अविकसित इलाकों से आते हैं, मैं अपनी ओर उन की ओर से फिर इस बजट डिस्कशन के मौके पर इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की दशा सुधारने के लिये जो योजनाएँ बनी हुई हैं उन में अधिक धन देना चाहिए और सरकार को उन के विकास की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। अब पिछड़े हुए इलाके की अभी तक व्याख्या ही नहीं हो पाई है कि आखिर पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका क्या है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन विकास और सुधार कार्य करने की दिशा में शीघ्र ही सक्रिय कदम उठाये जायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर गम्भीरता और सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल पन्द्रह मिनट का ही समय चाहता हूँ और सुबह से बाट जोह रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं क्या करूँ। जब मेरी नजर उधर गई थी तो आप मौजूद न थे।

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया (सीकर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को जो उन्होंने बजट रखा है उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वह कुछ ऐसे सौभाग्यशाली हैं कि जो भी वह टैक्स लगाते हैं करों का भार लाद देते हैं तो भी लोग खुश नजर आते हैं और जो वह टैक्स लगाते हैं उनकी वजह से बाजारों पर भी कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ता मालूम देता। जहां तक मैं ने बजट को देखा है उस में कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं है जिसमें कि उसका विरोध किया जाय परन्तु कुछ लोगों

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

की ऐसी आदत हो गई है कि उनको विरोध करने में ज्यादा सहूलियत रहती है और इस नाते उनको कुछ न कुछ तो कहना ही पड़ता है ।

इनडरैक्ट टैक्सेज का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है डेढ़ रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से सालाना उसका औषा पड़ेगा और वह ५७ करोड़ के होगा । वर्क आउट करने से मालूम होगा कि यह दो आने महीना या आधा नया पैसा प्रतिदिन से भी कम है । ३ करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन से लगाया है क्योंकि जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है डाइरेक्ट टैक्स पे करते वाले आधे परसेंट से भी कम हैं इसलिए इस मद में और ज्यादा टैक्स लगाने की योजना भी नहीं थी । उन पर टैक्स एक लिमिटेड हिसाब से भी लगाया जा सकता है । अब इनडरैक्ट टैक्सेशन की शक्ल में जो डेढ़ रुपया सालाना का टैक्स प्रति व्यक्ति लगाया गया है उसमें कितनी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनमें कि और भी ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया जा सकता था बगैर देश का कोई नुकसान किये हुए । जैसे कि तम्बाकू है, या चाय है । अब मैं नहीं समझता कि तम्बाकू और चाय से किसी आदमी को फायदा है या किसी के स्वास्थ्य के लिए वह हितकर है । कम से कम तम्बाकू तो एक ऐसी चीज है जिसमें माना जा सकता है कि इसमें जितना भी टैक्स लगाया जाय मेरी समझ में उसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है । टैक्स ज्यादा लगाने से किसी को भी और खास कर हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को कोई खुशी नहीं हो सकती है परन्तु जिस थर्ड फाईव ईयर प्लान में हम चल रहे हैं उसमें विकास कार्यों में लगाने के लिए ११,००० करोड़ रुपया चाहिए । आज से दस वर्ष पहले हमारी टैक्स की आमदनी ३०० करोड़ रुपये थी जबकि आज १००० करोड़ से ज्यादा है । इससे मालूम पड़ता है कि देश तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी ने गांवों के बारे में कहा कि उनकी

हालत अच्छी नहीं है और उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हू कि मुझे भी गांवों का कुछ अनुभव है, मेरी जो कांस्टीट्यूंसी है वहां पर भी गांव हैं, शहर खाली एक या दो हैं । मैं भी वहां पर बराबर जाता रहता हूँ . . .

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कलकत्ते में अधिक रहते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष : होबय : अभी आपकी तकरीर खत्म हो चुकी है, अब भी क्या आप उसे जारी रखना चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : मैं बतलाना चाहता हू कि जहाँ मेरे गांव में पहले एक छोटा सा स्कूल था और एक औषधालय था वहाँ अब हर एक गांव में एक प्राइमरी स्कूल है और औषधालय है । इनके अलावा बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल बन गये हैं, हायर सेन्ट्री स्कूल हैं, कालिज हैं और मैटरनिटी होम्स हैं । गांवों में पक्के मकानात भी बन गये हैं । जहाँ तक गांवों का सवाल है मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि ५५ प्रतिशत जनता को जो फायदा मिलना चाहिए वह फायदा उनको आज मिल रहा है । अब उनके गांवों में ऐना बरों नहीं होता है मुझे मालूम नहीं किन्तु जहाँ मेरी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य के बोलने के पहले ही यह नोट मैंने लिख रखा था कि गांवों में जो तरक्की हुई है उससे हमें खुशी होनी चाहिए । राजस्थान के गांवों में मुझे जाने का इत्तिफाक होता है और मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पहले स्कूल नहीं थे और पहले दूर-दूर लड़के पढ़ने के लिए जाया करते थे लेकिन अब हर एक गांव में सरकार ने एक-एक स्कूल और एक-एक औषधालय की व्यवस्था की है । बड़े-बड़े गांवों में अस्पताल कायम कर दिये गये हैं । वहाँ पर मैटरनिटी होम्स खोल दिये गये हैं । अब यह हो सकता है कि जिस तेजी के साथ जनसंख्या गांवों की बढ़ रही है उसको देखते हुए यह अपर्याप्त हों परन्तु मेरी समझ में

वित्त मंत्री महोदय के पास ऐसा तो कोई उपाय है नहीं जिससे कि वे जनसंख्या कम कर सकें अथवा घटा दें। अब मैं अपने वहां की बाबत बतला सकता हूं कि जनसंख्या तो नहीं बढ़ी है परन्तु अस्पताल और दवादारु आदि की सुविधा हो जाने के कारण मृत्यु-संख्या अवश्य घटी है और इसलिए जहां पहले एक व्यक्ति की औसत आयु २३ वर्ष मानी जाती थी वहां अब वह बढ़ कर ३० वर्ष हो गयी है। अब जनसंख्या को अधिक न बढ़ने देने का एक ही उपाय है कि बच्चे कम पैदा किये जायें। अब यह चीज बजट से तो सम्बन्ध नहीं रखती है परन्तु यह सोचने की बात है। शायद वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कल राज्य-पत्र में कहा भी था कि देश को एकोनामी को ठीक रखने के वास्ते जनसंख्या में जो आज बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है उसको कम किया जाना चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन लगाये हैं उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि जो ३ करोड़ रुपये का डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन लगाया है वह कोई ज्यादा नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय टैक्स लगाने के बारे में भाग्यशाली रहे हैं और जो टैक्स लगाने हैं उससे हर साल ज्यादा आयदायी हो जाती है। पिछले साल ४० करोड़ का जो उन्होंने टैक्स लगाया था उससे ४० करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा वसूल हुआ और इस वर्ष भी ज्यादा आने की सम्भावना है। परन्तु एक टैक्स लगाना मेरी समझ में वह भूल गये और मैं चाहता था कि जब हम इस देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ सोसाइटी बनाने जा रहे हैं तब उसमें जो प्रिंसेज को प्रिवी पर्स देते हैं उन पर भी टैक्स लगाना चाहिए था।

जहां हमारी औसत आमदनी इतनी कम है वहां कुछ आदमियों को १० से २० लाख तक प्रति वर्ष टैक्स मुक्त रुपया मिलता है जोकि २ करोड़ रुपये के बराबर है। अब समय ऐसा आ गया है कि उसके बारे में सोचना है और उन पर भी टैक्स लगाना चाहिए।

गोवध के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में गोवध पर पहले प्रतिबंध था लेकिन आजकल वहां काफी संख्या में गोवध हो रहा है। उसके बारे में कुछ उपाय सोचना चाहिए जिससे कि उसकी रोकथाम हो सके। गोवध अगर बंद हो जाये तो हमारी दूध की जो समस्या है वह भी हल हो सकती है और लोगों का स्वास्थ्य जो दिन प्रति दिन गिरता जा रहा है वह भी सुधर सकता है और लोग दूध पीकर तगड़े हो सकते हैं। अब अगर तम्बाकू की जगह, शराब की जगह दूध पिया जाये तो इसमें सब सदस्य मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि वह स्वास्थ्य के लिए हर दृष्टि से अच्छा है और साथ ही खेतीबाड़ी के विकास करने के लिए भी गऊ-पालन आवश्यक है। इसका बजट से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है परन्तु चूंकि बजट के समय में हमें सब को बोलने का अवसर मिलता है इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि गऊ-वंश की रक्षा और उसकी समृद्धि के लिए मुनासिब इंतजाम किया जाये।

हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट जितना बढ़ना चाहिए वह नहीं बढ़ रहा है। जाहिर है कि ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ने से हमें विदेशी मुद्रा मुलभ होगी जिसकी कि हमें बहुत आवश्यकता है। चाय पर ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी घटाई है और लोकल कंजम्पशन पर बढ़ाई है परन्तु वह कम है। चाय के ऐक्सपोर्ट पर सिवाय दार्जिलिंग की ऊंची क्वालिटी की चाय के और ड्यूटी एकदम घटानी होगी क्योंकि ईस्ट अफ्रीका से जहां से कि बड़े पैमाने पर चाय की खरीद हो रही है बड़ा कम्पटीशन होने वाला है। अगर हमारी यह ड्यूटी रही तो पांच वर्ष में हमारी चाय का ऐक्सपोर्ट और भी घट जायेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर जरूरत हो इसके बदले में इंटरनल कंजम्पशन पर यहां जो चाय कंज्यूम होती है उस पर भले ही कुछ ड्यूटी बढ़ा सकते हैं। २, ४ नया पैसा प्रति किलो बढ़ा सकते हैं परन्तु जो कौमन टी है उस पर से ड्यूटी हटा देनी चाहिए अगर हम अपने ऐक्सपोर्ट को ठीक रखना चाहते हैं।

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

बोनस टैक्स के बारे में मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि उसमें ३० से जो घटा कर साढ़े १२ परसेंट किया है वह स्वागत योग्य है और इससे कम्पनियों को अपने फंड्स को बढ़ाने का मौका मिलेगा। इसके लिए श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने जो यह कहा कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट को नुकसान होगा तो उस बात से मैं समहत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि जो ५५ परसेंट डिवीडेंड देते हैं उस पर ३० परसेंट के हिसाब से १८ परसेंट टैक्स मिलता है और पूरा रुपया डिवीडेंड में देते भी नहीं हैं। इसलिए बोनस टैक्स का साढ़े १२ परसेंट एक तरीके से उसके बराबर हो जायेगा। उससे शेयरहोल्डरों को भी लाभ होगा और कम्पनियों को भी लाभ होगा। कम्पनियों का कैपिटल बढ़ेगा और शेयर होल्डरों को ज्यादा शेयर्स रखने की सुविधा मिलेगी और यह एक तरीके से अच्छा ही हुआ। जिस मिल पर सूत पर टैक्स लगाया जायगा, उससे उसको दुविधा रहेगी। जिस मिल में कपड़ा और सूत बनते हैं, उसको इस बारे में हिसाब रखने में तकलीफ होगी। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिलें अपने सूत से कपड़ा बनाती हैं, उन पर कपड़े पर काम्पोजिट टैक्स बढ़ा दिया जाये, परन्तु सूत पर जो इन्टर्नल टैक्स लगता है, उसको हटा दिया जाये। मेरी मान्यता यह नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट टैक्स कम करे। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपनाये जाने वाले प्रोसीड्यूर को ठीक कर दे। इसमें टैक्स को कम या बेशी करने की बात नहीं है—खाली प्रोसीड्यूर को ठीक करने की बात है। मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस पर गौर करेंगे।

इससे ज्यादा मैं कुछ और नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। सबको उस पर खुशी होनी चाहिए। जहाँ तक एक्साइज को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है, कहा जाता है कि कुछ मुल्कों में वह कम है, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि उन मुल्कों में गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल कारखाने हैं, जो चीजों का

दाम बेशी ले लेते हैं। जैसा कि कल श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने कहा, उन मुल्कों में जूतों का जोड़ा सत्तर अस्सी रुपये में बिकता है। वह तो एक तरह का एक्साइज ही हो गया। कहा जाता है कि कम्प्यूनिस्ट कंट्रीज में एक्साइज नहीं है। लेकिन वहाँ पर सारे कारखाने गवर्नमेंट चलाती हैं और वह उनमें बनी चीजों का मूल्य चाहे जितना ले लेती है। वह तो एक ही बात है।

मैं एक बार फिर वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक संतुलित और अच्छा बजट पेश किया है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Sir, this is the last full-scale Budget which our present Parliament will discuss and this is the first in the Third Plan period. Sir, I admire the manner in which the Finance Minister presented his Budget without a pause even for clearing his throat or for a sip of water. -But the matter left us angry and exasperated. I think this Budget is a bleak Budget, barren of all socialist or near socialist characteristics. I notice that in the Rajya Sabha the Finance Minister has reaffirmed his faith in socialism but perhaps he is like the British politician of the 1870s who, when water supply was undertaken by the State, said: 'we are all socialists now. We know where the Finance Minister stands and it is no wonder that he is being hailed today by the *Eastern Economist* and the tribe which it represents, as the man of the moment. This same number of the *Eastern Economist* which is devoted to an examination of the Budget says also certain things about the hard core of the Plan and gives figures and materials regarding the pruning of the Third Plan. This kind of talk shows the implications of the Budget which the Finance Minister has presented and when I remember that, I sometimes have a feeling that perhaps even Mr. Masani, who, I am sorry, is not here, carries on shadow boxing as far as the Finance Minister is concerned. Thinking of Shri Masani, I

recall that he said in the course of his speech that as far as we, in this House, in the Opposition, the Communist and the Socialist Parties are concerned, there is no basic difference between ourselves and the Congress Party. It may be that, politically speaking, my proximity is not particularly pleasant to the Finance Minister and it may be that I also return the compliment. But the fact of the matter is that today, history has given its verdict in regard to social conditions, particularly in under developed countries like ours and everywhere else, and whether it is the Congress or the Communist Party or the Socialist Party, it has got to put before the people the objective of socialism. The manner of achieving it might be different. The way of understanding the content of socialism might be different and in so far as Shri Masani and his friends are going against that current, they have been outmoded by history altogether and that is why it is rather pathetic to see Shri Masani collecting ideas and personalities from out of the moth box, so to speak and presenting them before the country. We know very well what the country's verdict would be in regard to Shri Masani's fulminations.

We have to agree with the Finance Minister that the country wants money and somehow money must be raised. The Centre has to find, according to the Finance Minister's own calculations Rs. 1100 crores over the five years of the Third Plan period and his proposals for the first year are to bring in a sum of Rs. 63 crores. The States in the Indian Union have done nothing so far as collecting money is concerned and I feel that at least the Finance Minister here had shown some courage, though it is in disregard of the people's interests.

But I wish also to say that there is nothing in his Budget speech to show how he is performing his task in the next five years, how the burden of

taxation is to be distributed between direct and indirect taxes; assuming that much of the money has got to come from indirect taxation, he has not indicated how these are to be distributed between consumers' and producers' goods and again, between essential and non-essential articles of consumption. There are some indications perhaps but these indications in the Budget are rather dismal and that is why I am afraid we could not welcome the Budget which he has presented.

To collect some sixty and odd crores of rupees, the Finance Minister has taxed as everyone has said before, such articles as betel nut, tobacco, textile, tea and coffee, superior kerosene, ceramics, etc. The tax on power-looms seems to threaten to send out of business the small power loom co-operative societies for which, I thought, the Finance Minister had a soft corner. The papers have calculated that an increase of five per cent in the middle class families monthly expenditure has already been noticed and there is little hope of social forces combating the increase, as the Finance Minister suggested in the Rajya Sabha, since the Government is so accustomed to shielding the profit makers. We know also how the rural population, already living a sub-normally, is being hit on account of the direct and indirect action and reaction of the taxation proposals which have emanated from the Finance Minister.

We have noticed in this House and elsewhere how even some Members of the Congress Party have suggested such expedients as the Excess Profits Tax and Capital Gains Tax. This shows that they are rather shame-faced about the Finance Minister's concessions regarding the bonus shares; for instance, then bonus shares, I think, are a euphemism for capitalist fraud. This kind of criticism coming from the Congress benches is very welcome. But I am afraid that they would be like

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

water on a duck's back. I do still hope that the Finance Minister will pay at least some regard to them.

This money could certainly be found from other sources if only he applied his very prolific brain to that task. I wonder, if the Finance Minister wanted money, could not he get it by a real rationalisation and improvement of the methods of income-tax collections? We have noticed in this House how the Finance Minister specialises in writing off hundreds of crores. He has introduced into finance a new concept that of effective arrears of income-tax, which, I feel, are a fraud on the community and we have figures here to show how in 1955 or in 1956, there had been no writing off of arrears of income-tax but this has taken place in 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960. We know also how the figures of arrears have fallen by the introduction of this rather deceptive expression 'effective arrears'. On the 31st of March, 1958, the gross arrears of income-tax amounted to Rs. 287.32 crores. Now, the effective arrears, next year, that is on 31st March, 1959 have come down to Rs. 152.36 crores and on 31st March 1960, the figure is Rs. 133.61 crores. Nearly Rs. 154 crores have been written off. Now, perhaps some of it could have been written off, but I do think that Parliament requires a real explanation as to how such an enormous amount of money, nearly three times the amount of money which has been proposed to be collected by the Finance Ministry, comes to be written off as far as income-tax collection is concerned. I know also how by merely improving the technique of income-tax collection a great deal more money could be collected. I am sure Shri Tyagi would agree with me that there are reports in the income-tax offices regarding possible sources of collection and those reports are not followed up because the staff is not there. Why not we pay our income-tax personnel higher salaries, give them better incentives and really and truly find out

how we can collect the maximum amount of tax which is leviable and which is payable to the country? I am sure it can be done. There is a middle-bracket income group with income between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2500 per month. This middle bracket is liable now to an amount of taxation which is not particularly harsh, and I am sure something could be done about it.

16 hrs.

I feel that merely by rationalisation of the tax structure and improved methods of collection a great deal could be done, and this rather unsavoury phenomenon of having to write off hundreds of crores of rupees as ineffective arrears of income-tax would not be the kind of thing which Parliament would come to be confronted with.

There is money in the country which the Finance Minister does not care to take. I do not know why. Land prices go sky-rocketing. Yesterday I was reading in a Calcutta paper how certain areas are now being improved and people are trying to buy them at prices which are absolutely fantastic. How has this happened? In Delhi also land prices go on sky-rocketing. We know in this House so many times questions have come up—there are security vaults where people deposit their valuables. Nobody knows how much valuables are deposited there. Crores of rupees worth of smuggled gold are found from time to time, which means that many more crores of rupees worth of smuggled valuables are coming into the country. Where do they go? Possibly into the black-market functioning in the open, and possibly much of it goes to the security vaults. I remember, Sir, Shri A. C. Guha said in the last Parliament when he was the Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure or something like that, in answer to a question, that Government had in its armoury weapons which could open the doors of

security vaults, but it was not proposed to employ those weapons. I am sure something can be done about it. I do not suggest to the Finance Minister that he should go and expropriate whatever there is in security vaults. I only tell him, please find out how much there is, tell the fortunate owners of those lumps of gold and other valuables that the country is taking charge of those valuables for the time being, tell them that the country would even pay a certain interest on them, so that the savings of the country could be increased by our getting that money which has been stowed away from public gaze. At one time Shri Tyagi formulated the idea of disclosure and suddenly many of those righteous people came forward and made some admissions. The Finance Minister knows very much more than we do how to tackle these people with enormous money bags, who sit on top of them as if they are sitting on the top of the world. We can certainly get money out of them provided there is a desire to do so.

Over and over again the question has come up before this House regarding nationalisation of general insurance. It is a very small matter which can be done in a matter of weeks and some money could be collected. The question of nationalisation of banks is a bigger thing. I know there are certain problems. It is a complicated matter. Even so, if this country is going to control prices and all that sort of thing, surely the banking mechanism of this country must be more largely under the control of Government, and in order to do that the Government has to give very special thought to the idea of nationalisation of banks. By that surely some more resources could be found. We see that after the nationalisation of insurance the Insurance Corporation is operating large sums of money. God bless them. Let them have more funds than they have at the present moment. But, at the same time, we see how money appears to be frittered away. There is the case of *Anand Bazar Patrika* and *Hindustan Standard* which

got enormous funds from the Life Insurance Corporation—an absolutely unproductive operation. Perhaps by a better management of the Life Insurance Corporation things could be improved. Perhaps, Sir, by making the janata policies really and truly such as would appeal to the common people in the villages we can get more money. But we are not having that sort of thing.

Then, we can extend State trading. By expansion of State trading, which Government has done in a very tardy and unwilling manner as if things had been forced out of Government and the bureaucracy, naturally so, taking advantage of the kind of hesitancy which Government had in regard to this matter, we can surely get hold of more money.

We can improve our exports. I notice that even in regard to such things as handloom products being exported there is a fall. I wonder how handloom products export could have fallen from Rs. 844,28,00 in 1955 to Rs. 5,23,52,000 in 1958 and Rs. 6,59,11,000 in 1959. The figures for 1960 are not available. I am giving these figures from the answer given to Starred Question No. 789 answered only on the 13th March. I should feel that a thing like handloom products could be publicised. After all, the Queen of the United Kingdom comes and takes presentations of these things. In American papers like *Fortune*—that sort of very sumptuous publication—the Indian saree is being displayed as something wonderful. It is wonderful. We surely can show our handloom products in a better way to the world outside, and surely the fall in export of handloom products should be stopped.

I find that a very eminent economist like Shri B. N. Ganguly, who presided over the last session of the Indian Economic Conference, has said that we are one of the under-developed countries of the world and we are still thinking in terms of export in the old way—that is to say, more or less the

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raw material kind of stuff we send up to the more fortunate countries who kept us as an agrarian hinterland. It is necessary according to the economists who congregated at the conference that we have a better and new export policy, that the under-developed countries themselves meet together and exchange ideas in regard to their needs. Perhaps in that way we can help each other much more. It is not a question of India and Ceylon competing against each other in order to capture the market for tea in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. It is very necessary that India, Ceylon and all the other countries which are under-developed, comparatively speaking, more or less, come together and discuss their problems and help each other so that our export problems could be tackled properly. We can expand our export, if we really and truly apply our mind to that sort of thing. But we do not do that.

Then, Sir, there should be better accruals from State enterprises. Certain enterprises, but not all, are doing very well, and there ought to be a change for the better as far as this is concerned.

I say with great trepidation that perhaps even we might renounce certain fads. Yesterday Dr. Krishnaswami was referring to prohibition. Personally speaking, I am all for prohibition. I would not care to smoke or drink just like that, but I do not wish that when the country needs money so badly we should stick to something which at one time may have been very necessary as a moral precept but which today, however we shout from house-tops, would not produce much of an effect. Perhaps we can collect some money in that way. The Finance Minister at one time was very much opposed to the idea of prize bonds because there was an element of gambling, there was an element of hoping to get something which we did not deserve, by way of prizes. Then he accepted the idea of prize bonds. Unfortunately the idea has not been as

successful as the first symptoms indicated. But somehow he had relented. Perhaps this is a matter in which he may be able to do this sort of thing in regard to certain fads.

Acharya Kripalani: He may set an example.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If he sets an example, then naturally there will be implications which would help our friend Acharya also to make more caustic speeches.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Then there is the question of small savings. Recently, the results have been rather gratifying compared to what was happening earlier. I wonder whether Government cannot take some positive steps regarding the increase in the rate payable for provident fund purposes from 6½ to 8½ per cent or something like that. Some increase like that might take place and of course the proportionate payment will have to be made by the employer, and then the increased quantum of payment to the provident fund might very well go to the national savings. This might very well bring a large chunk in to people's savings and the people would not mind paying that, because, after all, it would be their own savings. So, there is very good reason for increasing the amount of provident fund.

Then again,—this is very important—I feel that if only Government was behaving well, if only Government could enthuse our people, if only Government could make the people feel that after all, seriously, a Plan is being pursued whatever the difficulties—to which Acharya Kripalani drew our attention—it would make our country really and truly independent, because, unless we have these basic industries we cannot be independent. If Government could really place all their cards on the table, before our people, then

surely the people will come forward with their contributions. I feel that if Government could hold the price line—which it seems Government would not and Government cannot—if Government cease their attacks on real wages of the common people, if Government stop extravagance in the administration—for example, the air-conditioned suites and super-mansions—an anachronism in the Indian scene—if Government followed up what has been done, for instance, in the External Affairs Ministry—I was very pleasantly surprised to notice that the High Commission for India in London—a very posh show—has effected an economy of Rs. 8,13,000 this was in answer to Starred Question No. 155 answered on the 20th February, 1961—if the High Commission for India in London has effected an economy of Rs. 8,13,000 per annum—I am very happy about it—a very posh show is not usually touched by our people in Delhi—if such things could take place, surely if Government would do this as an austerity measure—which I very much applaud—I shall be happy if more economies are effected and the country gets the benefit of them.

Then, if Government's land reforms and co-operative farming are properly pursued, if the Panchayati Raj was not a fake but became a reality as is being placarded today, and if something very real as far the living conditions of the people are concerned is done, if all these pre-conditions are satisfied, if the price-line was held, if the wages were not attacked, if land reforms and other concomitants took place, if administrative economies and improvements were also effected, then Government could come before the people and say, "Look here, we have a fourth iron and steel works in spite of Shri Masani; you come and you help us." I am sure the people will come forward and help Government,—but Government does not do so—in an atmosphere where it is gloom all over the place. As far as the agrarian economy of our country is concerned, we know very well how very deep that darkness is.

Only the other day I noticed in the United Nations Statistical Year Book of 1959 that India is the worst-fed among over 40 countries which supply statistics to the United Nations. Our consumption was 1,890 calories in 1954-1956—which are the latest figures available—compared with the pre-war figures of 1,950 calories in 1934-1938. These are the figures which are supplied in the United Nations Statistical Year Book of 1959. We know also how there have been certain studies in Uttar Pradesh, for instance. I saw in *Kurukshetra* dated 26th January, 1961, which is a Government publication, an article which shows

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Five minutes more. Sir,—that in Uttar Pradesh,—there is an article in it by Baljit Singh, Professor of Economics at the Lucknow University—at present, 40 per cent of the rural households possess less than one acre of land each and have only one per cent of the total land among themselves whereas four per cent possess nearly one-third of the total land.

Then he goes on to say:

"45 per cent of the total village population subsists on a monthly expenditure of less than Rs. 20 per household of at least five persons."

There are other things which I have no time to refer to, but this is the kind of gloom which we have to dissipate and I am afraid that nothing very much is going to be done about it.

In regard to our industrial position, I find that there is a new process of truckling down to foreign capital by mortgaging our country's economic future. I am using these strong words advisedly because, after all, there is some significance to the fact that in the private sector—mark you, the private sector—the foreign private investments has increased from Rs. 256

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crores in 1948 to Rs. 593 crores in 1959. Now, in regard to this foreign collaboration, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has given licences by the hundred in regard to foreign collaboration, and the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay points out how there is no touchstone in regard to the grant of these licences for foreign collaboration and generally even for cement, for bicycles, for items like tooth brush and tooth powder foreign collaboration is sought. And the Reserve Bank of India sometime ago published in its bulletin an article that normally if non-residents can own 40 per cent or more of ordinary shares of a company it is regarded that the control of the company vested with them and there are cases where a hundred per cent of the shares are in the hands of foreign capital. It is not alone that am saying that when the foreign capital comes into the picture, it is a danger to the country. Government also thinks so. Let us, for instance, take aluminium which Shri Meghasda Saha in this House described as the metal of the future. Now, in regard to aluminium, Government has entered into arrangements with the Americans, with the Canadians as well as with the Italians, the idea being that it should be diversified and not one single foreign country should be collaborating because collaboration gives them certain powers. Government is diversifying foreign collaboration because even Government is very conscious of the dangers of foreign collaboration. In the old days, we used to hear of the menace of "India Limited". Now that menace is being completely forgotten. I do not know why the Finance Minister, an austere man as he is, does not think of the old days and does not think of reviewing the situation.

Sir, in regard to food we think as if PL 480 will solve all our problems. Only yesterday, we were told how millet came to Mysore and so many thousands of tons of millet had to be wasted because it could not be used. Now we are not depending on our

own resources. We have to raise ourselves by our own boot-straps; we have to increase our own food production. Now, when the Grow More Food campaign started, Government used to say "here we are going to be self-sufficient". It could not materialise. In the First Five Year Plan we were told "We are going to be self-sufficient in food". It did not materialise. In the Second Plan we were told "we are going to be self-sufficient in food". It did not materialise. Again, we are told that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan we shall be self-sufficient in food. But, I am sure, it may not materialise at the rate at which we are going, because PL 480 comes, everybody is exhilarated and Government is so happy that the American aid is there and they will get everything that they want and the food problem is no longer there.

We have to make our own very special efforts in regard to improvements in the process of production and the quantum of foodgrains production. Thus, steps must be taken in regard to land reform, in regard to co-operative farming, which are essential for the improvement of our food production. And we should also have to look to our industrial development so that we really and truly have an independent economy, not something which is very largely depending upon foreign collaborators, about whose intentions we all know. My hon. friend, Shri K. D. Malaviya is not here at the moment, but he knows how hard he had to fight with the oil tycoons of the world, the most powerful group of capitalists of the world, and so today he has seen how even he had to go down when he was trying to negotiate with these oil tycoons. These are matters that have to be thought out very carefully and if the hon. Finance Minister tries to think of these things very sympathetically with some of the old spirit which imbued our Swadeshi movement, then, may be, something can be done.

Therefore, I feel in conclusion I would suggest that there are certain matters which agitate us and we cannot make up our mind. Take, for example, the idea of prices policies in a developing economy. I am quite prepared to concede that there might be different opinions in regard to the economics of the matter, that price policy is a very difficult thing, but I find eminent economists writing, for example, in the 12th Annual Report of the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay and saying that with an institutional framework which is entirely capitalist in character it is almost impossible to evolve the price policy which would be in conformity with the necessities of the Plan. Here is a formulation made not by Communists but by very very thorough going economists. We want to find out more about it. We want that in Parliament we have discussions like the discussions which we had about the Plan and the Draft Report of the Plan. We want to have discussions in regard to price policy and in regard to the features of our economic growth and the distribution of national income and all that. I wish Parliament to be taken into confidence. I know that there is a committee trying to find out how much of the national income was gone where? But I think that as Members of Parliament we should not be talking in the air. We should be enabled to sit down, along with members of the Government, where material would be supplied on the basis of which we can find out at least as correctly as is possible in these rather tentative circumstances, how exactly the national income is being spread out, what exactly has been the effective increase in the national income and how in the face of that our national policy has got to be determined.

These are problems which I am posing before the hon. the Finance Minister. I have said earlier that his Budget made us angry and exasperated. I have told him that he has proposed footing little taxes which al-

together hurt the people which he could easily have tried to avoid. I have tried in the very short time at my disposal to refer to certain alternative items out of which the Government could have got a lot more money than what the Government is trying to do by means of imposing tax on certain items.

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, यह सदन और कांग्रेस पार्टी इस देश के अन्दर एक समाजवादी ढंग की आर्थिक व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते हैं और इस के लिए उन्होंने निश्चय कर लिया है। अब दूसरी तरफ कम्युनिस्ट साथी हैं जो कि समझते हैं कि समाजवादी ढांचा कायम हो सकता है बशर्ते कि हम विदेशों से कोई कर्जा न लें, लोगों पर कोई टैक्स न लगायें और न ही रुपये का प्रसार करें। उन के खयाल के मुताबिक डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग न करें और उन के मुकाबले में तन्स्वाहदारों की तन्स्वाह बढ़ायें। सारे का सारा अपोजीशन जो मेरे उधर की ओर बैठता है इस बात से सहमत था कि तन्स्वाहदारों की तन्स्वाह बढ़ाई जाय। अब उनका अजीब हिसाब है ? खर्चा तो बढ़ाना चाहते हैं पर आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। बात साफ है कि जबानी जमाखर्च करके सबकी बे खुश करना चाहते हैं वरना जब तक कि आमदनी नहीं बढ़ेगी उस वक्त तक तन्स्वाहदारों की तन्स्वाहें भी नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं और एक तरीके से कहना चाहिए कि वे तन्स्वाहदारों की तन्स्वाह बढ़ाने के भी हिमायती नहीं हैं। दूसरी तरफ कुछ भाई हैं जो कि समझते हैं कि शायद इस देश के अन्दर कोई तरक्की ही नहीं हुई है। अब उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने दूसरे हाउस में बताया है और यहां भी बजट पेपर्स के अन्दर लिखा है कि भारत सरकार की ३७० करोड़ रुपये की

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आमदनी जो सन् १९५०-५१ में थी वह आज बढ़ कर १०१२ करोड़ हो गयी है। इसी के साथ साथ देश की तरक्की के लिए जो रुपया खर्च होता है वह ३५० गुना बढ़ा है। जहां पहले सन् १९५०-५१ में देश की तरक्की के लिए डेवलपमेंटल एक्सपेंडीचर ४८० करोड़ रुपये का था वहां सन् १९६०-६१ के अन्दर १७०८ करोड़ रुपया डेवलपमेंटल एक्सपेंडीचर या देश की उन्नति के लिए खर्च होता है। इस खर्च का जो औसत है वह पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ रहा है। पहले सन् १९५०-५१ में ४८ प्रतिशत था जब कि अब वह बढ़ कर ६५ फीसदी हो गया है। हकीकत यह है कि देश तरक्की कर रहा है लेकिन कुछ भाई हैं जो कि समझते हैं कि शायद यह तरक्की कुछ ही चंद आदमी २०-२५ या ३० आदमी अथवा ४० खानदान ही कर रहे हैं और उन के खयाल में शायद देश में कोई तरक्की ही नहीं हुई है। मैं अपने उन बन्धुओं से पूछना चाहूंगा कि सन् १९५०-५१ में इस देश के अंदर जितनी बाइसिकलें बनती थीं और बिक्री हुयीं सन् १९६१ में उस से दस गुनी ज्यादा साइकिलें बनीं तो क्या वह बाइसिकलें टाटा और बिड़ला खरीदते हैं? आखिर वह बाइसिकलें कहां जाती हैं? इसी तरीके से सीने की मशीनें जितनी सन् १९५०-५१ में बनती थीं आज सन् १९६०-६१ के अन्दर साढ़े ६ गुना बनीं हैं तो उनको कौन खरीदता है? क्या बिड़ला और टाटा उनको खरीदते हैं? जाहिर है कि यह चीजें आम जनता खरीदती है और यह इस बात का सबूत है कि देश के आम आदमी का स्तर ऊंचा हो रहा है।

हमारे समाज के अन्दर जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है वह हरिजनों में भी सब से पीछे बाल्मीकी समझा जाता है। अब अगर आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय की

यह भावना है कि सारे देश में नशाबंदी लागू हो जाय और शराब खोरी एकदम बंद हो जाय तो इस के पीछे उन के दिल में वह ख्वाहिश काम कर रही है कि हमारे जो गरीब लोग हैं उनका जो भी थोड़ा बहुत पैसा रहता है वह इस तरह के कामों में जाया न जाये और पैसा बेकार जाने के अलावा और भी नशा करने में उनको कितनी हानियां होती हैं उन में वे बच जायें। इस कारण से हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय नशाबंदी के हक में हैं।

जहां तक लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड ऑफ लिविंग ऊंचा होने का सवाल है मेरा कहना है कि आप गरीब बाल्मीकी लोगों के घर में ही जा कर देखिये कि क्या नक्शा है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यह रिपोर्ट किस ने लिखी है लेकिन अगर उस के खर्च और आमदनी का हिमाब लगाया जाय तो एक बाल्मीकी भाई के कुनबे की मासिक आमदनी कम से कम ३५० रुपये है। वह काम करता है, उसकी औरत काम करती है और दूसरे परिवार के सदस्य काम करते हैं और यह मालूम हो जायगा कि पहले की अपेक्षा एक बाल्मीकी परिवार का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ गया है।

इसी तरह से रेलवे स्टेशन के कुलियों की बात है। मैंने एक रेलवे के कुली से पूछा कि भाई तुम कितना रोज पैदा कर लेते हो तो उस ने कहा कि हालांकि मेरी कोई तन्खाह मुकर्रर नहीं है लेकिन अंदाजन ६ रुपये रोज की मेरी आमदनी हो ही जाती है। अब रेलवे प्रशासन ने हालांकि यह लिखा हुआ है कि एक कुली को एक हैडलोड पर सिर्फ ३ आने देने हैं मगर मैं तो अपने उन बन्धुओं से कहता हूं कि यहां दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन अथवा नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोई कुली यदि ३ आने में सामान

उठा कर ले जाय तो मैं उनकी बात को सही मान जाऊंगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि हमारे देशवासियों का स्तर ऊँचा हो रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय, अब सवाल यह है कि आया देश समाजवादी ढाँचे की स्थापना की ओर बढ़ रहा है या नहीं बढ़ रहा है, अब इसको कौन नहीं जानता कि आज से ३, ४ साल पहले इस देश के अन्दर जितना लोहा पैदा होता था सिवाय एक कारखाने को छोड़ कर के बाकी ९५ फीसदी के करीब या ९८ अथवा ९९ फीसदी के करीब प्रोड्यूस करता था वह सारा निजी क्षेत्र में टिस्को और इसको पैदा करता था टाटा और बिड़ला पैदा करते थे । आज, ४, ५ साल के भीतर देश के अन्दर जहाँ लोहे की पैदावार बढ़ी है उस के हिसाब से सरकारी कारखाने हैं उन से जो पैदावार होगी वह ७५ फी सदी होगी । अब हमारे आचार्य जी तो बहुत बड़े प्रोफसर हैं, मैं तो कोई आचार्य हूँ नहीं केवल एक मामूली सा आदमी हूँ और मैं उनका मुकाबला तो नहीं कर सकता और न ही मैं इतनी बड़ी कहानी जानता हूँ कि यह बताऊँ कि समाजवादी ढाँचे की तरफ जाना है या पीछे को हटना है ।

सभापति महोदय, इसके अलावा मुझे और भी दो, चार बातें कहनी हैं । मैं इसे स्वीकार करता हूँ कि मुद्रा नीति और वित्तीय नीति देश के बनाने के लिए बड़ी जरूरी होती हैं । मुझे यह भी मालूम है और जैसा कि श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने कहा इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि २० या २५ कुनबे या कम्पनियाँ इस देश के अन्दर ऐसी हैं जिनकी कि आमदनी बढ़ रही है । लेकिन उनकी आमदनी क्यों बढ़ रही है इस पर भी हमें सोचना होगा । उसकी वजह साफ है और वह यह है कि जहाँ इस देश ने यह फैसला किया है

कि हमें इस देश में समाजवादी ढाँचा की आर्थिक व्यवस्था कायम करनी है वहाँ यह भी फैसला किया है कि मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था में अभी कुछ दिन के लिए हमें चलना है । जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है उनकी जो आमदनी बढ़ी है वह टैक्स की कमी से नहीं है । एक तरफ यह मेरे भाई रंगा जी और मयानी जी लोगों को कहते हैं और समझते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर आमदनी के ऊपर टैक्स ही नहीं देना होता है । इस देश के अन्दर खर्च के ऊपर भी टैक्स है, मृत्यु कर जो लगता है जो सम्पत्ति रह जाती है उसके ऊपर टैक्स है । अब मरने वाले को मरते मरते यह ख्याल रखना होता है कि मेरे बच्चों को यह टैक्स देना पड़ेगा और वह सरकार मेरी जायदाद बेच कर वसूल कर लेगी । एक आध जगह वह कर जायदाद बेच कर अदा किया गया । अब २०, २५ कुनबों की क्या बात है ? वह जो करोड़ों रुपयों की जायदाद बढ़ी है वह इसलिए बढ़ी है क्योंकि देश ने मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था में चलते रहने का फैसला किया है और उसके नतीजे के तौर पर डेवलपमेंट्स रिबेट देने का फैसला किया । डेवलपमेंट्स रिबेट दे कर वह कारखाने लगते हैं । मुझे मालूम है कि आज टिस्को के ज़िम्मे ४६.३१ करोड़ रुपया बकाया है, जिस की ज़ामिन हमारे देश की सरकार है—हमारे देश की सरकार ने उस की ज़मानत दी है । इसी तरह इसको के ज़िम्मे १८.५३ करोड़ रुपया बकाया है, जो उस ने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की माफ़त लिया है और उम के लिये भी हमारी सरकार ज़ामिन है । लेकिन इस के बावजूद मैं इस बात की तारीफ़ करता हूँ । मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोहे के कारखाने टिस्को और इसको बना रहे हैं, उन को टाटा और बिड़ला किसी और देश में तो ले जा नहीं सकते हैं । जब हम ने अपने देश के बड़े बड़े रजवाड़ों को खत्म कर दिया है, तो एक दिन ऐसा भी आ सकता है, जब हम टिस्को और इसको को ले लें । ऐसे हालात पैदा हो सकते हैं कि वे मोरारजी भाई के सामने हाथ जोड़

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

कर कहेंगे कि आप इनको लें। इस सिलसिले में मुझे याद आता है कि जब एक साथी ने सरदार पटेल से महाराजा जींद और महाराजा पटियाला की शिकायत की, तो उन्होंने उस को शान्ति से सुना और उस बात का जवाब न देते हुए यह कहा कि इतना खाओ, जितना पचा सको, वरना कै या दस्त होगा। इस मामले में भी हम को यह बात अपने सामने रखनी चाहिए। देश ने कम्युनिस्ट साथियों को मौका दिया कि वे एक स्टेट का इन्तजाम कर के दिखायें, लेकिन उन से इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका। इसी तरह हमारे साथी, श्री रंगा, के हिमायतियों और दूसरे साथियों को पैप्सू का राज्य चलाने का मौका दिया गया था, लेकिन वे एक साल से ज्यादा वहां का राज्य नहीं चला सके। यह काम मुश्किल होता है।

मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय बाहर जा रहे हैं। मैं ने उन की तारीफ की है। अब मैं कुछ गड़बी बातें सुनाना चाहता हूं। अगर वह सुनते, तो अच्छा था।

श्री रयागी : उन की गैरहाजिरी में ही सुनाओ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मुझे भी कुछ गिला है कि हमारे देश की वित्तीय नीति या मुद्रा नीति कई दफा गलत हो जाती है। हमारे दोस्त कहा करते हैं कि यहां हालत यह है कि एक हाथ पगड़ी के ऊपर है और दूसरा तरक्की की कोशिश पर है। दोनों हाथ कोशिश पर नहीं होते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक तरफ हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई और दूसरे विरोधी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की स्ट्राइक कराते हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ पंजाबी सूबे का या हिन्दी का आन्दोलन चलाया जाता है। उन सब का मुकाबला करना होता है।

मैं आप से कह रहा था कि मुझे इस बात पर कोई एतराज नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान

की सरकार टाटा और बिड़ला के लोहे के कारखानों की ज़ामिन बने और उन को ४६ करोड़ और १८ करोड़ के कर्ज दिलाये। लेकिन मुझे एतराज इस बात पर है कि हम इस सदन में यह फ़ैसला कर चुके हैं कि हम सहकारी क्षेत्र को बढ़ायेंगे, को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर को बढ़ायेंगे, लेकिन रोहतक में जो हमारा गने का सहकारी कारखाना है और जो बाज़पुर का कारखाना है, उन को मूद देना पड़ता है सात फ़ीसदी, जब कि टाटा और बिड़ला के कारखानों से मूद साढ़े चार फ़ीसदी और पांच फ़ीसदी लिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियल फ़ाइनंस कॉर्पोरेशन और स्टेट फ़ाइनंस कॉर्पोरेशन ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि जो सहकारी काम-काज और कारखाने हों, उन का रेट आफ़ इंट्रेस्ट किसी सूरत में चार फ़ीसदी से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए, तभी हम माहूकार का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

जहां रिज़र्व बैंक काश्तकारों को खेती का काम बढ़ाने के लिये दो फ़ीसदी के ऊपर रुपया देता है, लेकिन वह रुपया आम काश्तकार के पास नौ फ़ीसदी सूद के ऊपर पहुंचता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस का इन्तजाम किया जाये। हमारे एक साथी ने, जो कि वज़ीर हैं, एक फ़ार्मज को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक खोला है, लेकिन कुछ लोगों को उस पर एतराज है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी एक मिश्रित इकानोमी है। जब सरकार टाटा और बिड़ला को ज़मानत दे कर ४६ करोड़ और १८ करोड़ कर्ज दिला सकती है (जिस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है), तो खेती में ट्रैक्टर से काम करने के लिये कर्ज देने के लिये अगर कोई बैंक खोले, तो किसी को आपत्ति क्यों हो? मुझे पंजाब स्टेट के बारे में मालूम है। दूसरी स्टेट्स के बारे में मुझे मालूम नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि पंजाब में बड़ी तरक्की हुई है और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री एक आहूनी इन्सान हैं, लेकिन एक बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान

की सरकार की नीति की वजह से तीस एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन के मालिक को कोई कर्ज बैंक में नहीं दिया जा सकता। कोई बैंक खुले और काश्तगारों को कर्ज मिले, तो किसी को क्या एतायज हो सकता है ?

पंजाब और दूसरी स्टेट्स के बारे में हमारे प्लानिंग कमिशन की अजीब पालिसी है। पिछले साल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से टैक्स उगाह कर जो रकम स्टेट्स को दी गई थी, वह १७८ करोड़ थी। यह १९६०-६१ का हिसाब है। १९६१-६२ में वह रकम १६० करोड़ रुपया होगी। हम समझते थे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम आगे बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन सहायता कम की जा रही है। पंजाब का बजट पेश करते हुए हमारे वित्त मंत्री, डा० गोपीचन्द भागव ने बताया कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये हमारी स्टेट को हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से १३४ करोड़ रुपया सहायता, कर्ज या दूसरे रूप में मिलेगा। उस हिसाब से २६.८ करोड़ रुपया सालाना बनता है। लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाब सरकार को साढ़े उन्नीस करोड़ रुपया देने का वायदा किया है। प्लानिंग पर जो खर्च पड़ता है उसका चौदह पन्द्रह फीसदी हिस्सा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने पास से खर्च करती है। अगर उस बात को मान कर चलते, तो नतीजा यह होता कि जबकि दूसरी पंच-साला प्लान के आखिरी साल में ३६.४९ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ था, उसके मुकाबले में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिर्फ ३३.६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर सकते हैं। यह किस्सा उस स्टेट का है, जिसने पांच साल में खेती की पैदावार दुगुनी की है। इसी तरह दूसरी स्टेट्स का भी सवाल है।

एक बात और मुझे निवेदन करनी है। इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के जो मुलाजिम सीनियर इंस्पेक्टर थे, उन को छोड़ कर जूनियर इंस्पेक्टरों को आई० टी० ओ० बना दिया गया है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय उस तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

एक बात मैं अपने देश की मुद्रा नीति-वित्तीय नीति के सिलसिले में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में २६१ कारखाने हैं अमृतसर में। हमारे डिप्टी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर उस जिले के हैं। वे ऊन के कारखाने हैं। वहां पर हमारी पहली नीति के मुताबिक चार करघों को छूट थी और उन पर कोई उत्पादन कर नहीं लगता था अब रेशम, सूती और रेयन के कारखानों में दो करघों को छूट दी गई है, जब कि बूल के कारखानों में केवल एक करघे को छूट दी गई है। एक तो यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है। दूसरा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन यह है कि सिर्फ पच्चीस बड़े बड़े कारखानेदारों को बूलटाप के इम्पोर्ट का अधिकार है। नौ करोड़ रुपये का बूलटाप आता है, जिस को वे अठारह करोड़ रुपये की शक्ल में बेचते हैं। छोटे कारखानेदार को रा मेटैरियल बड़े कारखानेदार के मुकाबले में महंगा मिलता है। यह हमारी क्या नीति है ? वित्त मंत्री महोदय को मैंने ठीक बातों के बारे में कहा है। गलत बात के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की और समाजवादी सरकार की यह नीति है कि बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार को हम रा मेटैरियल सस्ता दें और टैक्सेशन में दोनों को—छोटों और बड़ों को—बराबर खड़ा कर दें। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह हमारी नीति नहीं है, यह गलती से हुआ है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देकर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे।

रोहतक में फ्लड का बहुत सा पानी आया और पंजाब सरकार ने सारी बदरी खोदने के लिये एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का फ़ैसला किया। दिल्ली और राजस्थान के साथी हम से बिजली लेना चाहते हैं, नहर का पानी लेना चाहते हैं, पीने का पानी लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन बरसात का पानी दिल्ली और राजस्थान में नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : वह पानी दिल्ली को डुबोने के लिये तो नहीं आना चाहिए।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : बदरो का पानी हम चाइना में तो नहीं भेज सकते हैं। मुझे यह कहना है कि हम दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को इतना ज्यादा पैसा देते हैं, उसके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार करते हैं। आज उनको इतना मौका नहीं देना चाहिये कि वह हमारी तरक्की के रास्ते में खड़ा हो।

पंजाब में छोटे बड़े कारखाने बनाने में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। उन की मदद होनी चाहिए और खास तौर पर वहां के छोटे कारखानों को मदद मिलनी चाहिये।

पंडित मुनीश्वरदत्त उपाध्याय (प्रतापगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कल से अपने मित्रों के भाषण सुन रहा हूं और दरअसल बहुत से साथियों ने बड़ी ऊंची, पेचीदा और बारीक बातें इस बजट से निकाल कर इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित की हैं। परन्तु मैं धूम धाम कर फिर इस बजट के उन विषयों पर आता हूं, जिनका असर साफ तौर से हमारे देश के नागरिकों पर पड़ने वाला है और जिनका असर जिस हद तक पड़ा है, उस हद तक हमारे इस सदन में उसका एहसास नहीं है।

मुझे जो कमी महसूस होती है वह सिर्फ इस एहसास की मालूम होती है। वैसे तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी योग्यता के साथ इस बजट को उपस्थित किया है और उन्होंने ने कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में जो अपनी दलीलें दी हैं वे बड़ी योग्य हैं, और मैं यह भी कहने को तैयार हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी सहानुभूति के साथ विचार कर के उन दलीलों को निकाला और करों का प्रस्ताव किया जिस से उन्होंने ने

बजट की उस कमी को पूरा किया जोकि उन के सामने थी, और जिस को पूरा करने के लिये वे विवश थे, या जो आवश्यकता उन को महसूस होती थी, परन्तु मुझे यह लगता है कि जो गम्भीरता इस बजट के बहुत से करों की है, उस गम्भीरता का एहसास नहीं है। अगर वह है भी तो उस हद तक नहीं है जिस हद तक होना चाहिये। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि जब कभी कर लगाये जाते हैं तो उन की आलोचना भी होती है, विरोध भी होता है बजट उपस्थित होता है तो उभ वक्त भी उस की आलोचना और विरोध होता है, होना भी चाहिये और इस में बहुत सी अच्छी और बुरी बातें आती हैं। परन्तु इस साल का जो बजट है वह साधारण रूप से जो बजट आया करते हैं, वैसा बजट नहीं है। इस साल का बजट उस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की तरफ इशारा करता है, उस के बारे में कुछ बतलाता है, जोकि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था की आधार शिला बनने जा रही है भविष्य के लिये। यह बड़ी व्यापक योजना है और इस योजना को कार्यान्वित कर के हम अपने को आत्म निर्भर बनाना चाहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जब ऐसी योजना की शलक हम को यह बजट दे, उस की तरफ इशारा करता हो, तो उस का एक विशेष महत्व है।

इस बजट में जिस योग्यता के साथ वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इन करों के लगाने के बारे में दलीलें दी हैं, उस योग्यता का मैं कायल हूं। दरअसल उस की योग्यता का नमूना ही यह दलीलें हैं। जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया वह केवल योग्यता ही नहीं है, मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि उन्होंने सहानुभूति के साथ उन दलीलों को रक्खा और सारी बातों पर विचार कर के यह घोषित किया कि उन दलीलों के होते हुए जो कर आज वे लगाने जा रहे हैं वे कोई बहुत लोगों पर बुरा असर नहीं डाल सकते, लोगों को बहुत खल नहीं सकते। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि दरअसल

वह अपने प्रशासन को देखें, अपने देश के इन्तजाम को देखें, उस मैशीनरी को देखें जो उन के पास मौजूद है, इन सारी चीजों को व्यापक बनाने के लिये, सारी वास्तविकता से लोगों को परिचित कराने के लिये। अगर वह उस से पूरी तौर पर वाकिफ होते और जानते होते कि उन लोगों के अन्दर वही योग्यता और सहानुभूति है जिस योग्यता और सहानुभूति का उन्होंने परिचय दिया, अगर उस मैशीनरी में भी दरअसल उमी स्तर की योग्यता और सहानुभूति होती तो इस में सन्देह नहीं कि इन करों का बोझ बहुत हलका सा नजर आता।

बात ऐसी है कि आप ने कर लगाया एक किसी चीज पर तो उस के साथ की जो चीज है उस पर असर पड़ेगा ही। जैसे उन्होंने ने केरोसीन आयल पर कर लगाया, एक किस्म के किरोसीन पर, और उस में वे समझें कि दूसरे किस्म के केरोसीन आयल पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा, तो यह बात सही नहीं होगी। उस का असर लाजिमी तौर पर दूसरे किस्म के केरोसीन आयल पर पड़ेगा और उस के पड़ने के साथ ही तुरन्त जो प्रभाव होता है वह और भी गम्भीर है। इस वास्ते कि तुरन्त सारे देश में जितना भिट्टी का तेल है उस की कीमत एकाएक बढ़ गई, और ऐसी बढ़ गई कि लोग भोचक्के से हो गये क्योंकि थोड़ा आप ने इस सम्बन्ध में बढ़ाया लेकिन उस से दुगुना और ड्योढ़ा दाम लिया जा रहा है उन से जितने में कि वे खरीद रहे थे।

इस के साथ ही और भी चीजें हैं जोकि हमारी इस्तेमाल की हैं, जैसे कि कपड़ा है। उन्होंने ने कहीं कहीं तो चीजों में मिलावट रोकने के लिये उन पर कर लगाया, कहीं कहीं पर इसलिये लगाया कि चीजों का इस्तेमाल बढ़े और कहीं पर इसलिये कि चीजों का इस्तेमाल घटे, जोकि उन की नीति के हिसाब से सही थी। लेकिन वैसे असर न हो कर असर उन चीजों पर पड़ा जोकि गरीबों के इस्तेमाल की हैं। जिस को मुनाफा उठाना

है उस के द्वारा प्रोडक्शन में बढ़ोतरी कर के गरीब आदमियों से सैकड़ों करोड़ों रुपये इस बीच में थोड़े दिनों में वसूल हो जाने के बावजूद यह नियत नहीं है कि वह पैसा उन से वसूल कैसे किया जायेगा। बावजूद इस के कि वे समझते थे कि उन का कर प्रशासन जो है वह उस को नियंत्रित कर लेगा और उस से कोई नुकसान नहीं हो सकेगा, मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह नहीं हो सका और उनकरों का असर जितना वह महसूस करते थे उस से ज्यादा लोगों पर पड़ा और लोगों का नुकसान हुआ और अब भी हो रहा है। यह प्रशासन की बात कोई यहीं की बात नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की ही बात नहीं है। मैं देखता हूँ कि जहां कहीं कर लगाये जाते हैं, वहां यह सोच विचार कर के नहीं कि उन का डाइरेक्ट या इन्डाइरेक्ट क्या असर पड़ सकता है। उस स्थिति को बिना विचार किये ही कर लगाये जाने हैं तो बहुत बुरा असर पड़ना ही है, जल्दी में गम्भीरता से विचार किये बिना ऐसे करने से खराब असर पड़ जाता है। मान लीजिये कहीं पर बाग पर कर लगाया जाय और ऐसा करने के बाद रेंट वगैरह असेस करने का काम लेखपालों पर छोड़ दिया जाय कि वे जिस बाग पर जितना रेंट चाहें लगा दें, तो इस के बड़े दूरगामी प्रभाव हो सकते हैं। पंचायत कर लगाये मान लीजिये, और ६ वर्ष तक वह वसूल नहीं हो सके, नौ वर्ष के बाद वसूल होने लगे तो चारों तरफ कोहराम मच जायेगा।

16.48 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

इस का बहुत खराब असर लोगों पर पड़ना है।

आप ने हम लोगों के सामने कर लगाने के लिये जो आर्थिक अवस्था उपस्थित की है, उस में मैं देखता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने बताया है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी, आर्थिक अवस्था आगे बढ़ी, व्यक्तिगत आय जो हो सकती है वह भी बढ़ी। पैदावार भी बढ़ी,

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

कल कारखाने जितने स्थापित होने थे उस में भी बहुत बढ़ोतरी हुई, लेकिन जो हमारे लक्ष्य हैं प्रायः वे सब पूरे नहीं हुए। सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता की चीज जो अन्न है, गल्ला है उस की पैदावार बहुत नहीं बढ़ी। थोड़ी सी बढ़ी भी और थोड़ी सी घटी भी, और हर साल हम को अपना गल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा, जिस गल्ले के मंगाने की वजह से हमारा जो बैलेन्स आफ पेमेंट है, वह बहुत उलटा पड़ गया। यानी जो हमारा व्यापार दूसरे देशों से होता है वह भी हमारे खिलाफ पड़ गया। सब से बड़ा आइटम जो इस साल हुआ वह गल्ले के बाहर से मंगाने का हुआ। वैसे हमारी पैदावार की कीमत कम तो हुई है जिस में हमें चार करोड़ का फायदा होगा, लेकिन पता नहीं एक साल बाद उस की क्या नौबत गुजर जायेगी। गल्ले को बाहर से मंगाने का हमारा प्रयास जो है उस में न जाने कितने करोड़ रुपये हमारे लगे, और साथ ही जो हमारा प्रयास है पैदावार को बढ़ाने का यह बड़ी खूबी से चल रहा था। सरकारी और गैर सरकारी संस्थायें जुटी थीं इस काम में, लेकिन इस काम में वह ढीली पड़ गई, उन्होंने ने समझ कि गल्ला देश में है क्योंकि कीमतें कम होती जा रही हैं और आसानी से काम चल रहा है। लेकिन इस से हमारा दो तरह का नुकसान हुआ। कीमतों की हालत यह है कि वह इस सब के बावजूद बढ़ रही हैं, घटी नहीं। यह सरकार भी हिसाब लगा कर यह समझती है कि ६.५ कीमतें बढ़ गयीं। व्यापार भी जो हम विदेशों से कर रहे थे जितनी चीजें हम बाहर से मंगाते थे उस से कम बाहर भेज सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि थोड़े दिनों बाद हालत सम्भवतः सुधर जाये लेकिन इस वक्त तो उस के घटने का ही अन्देश है। विदेशी मुद्रा कोष भी हमारा घटता जा रहा है, बेकारी हमारी जो है वह बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस बेकारी की बढ़ातरी में एकानामिक सर्वे में मंत्री महोदय ने

जो फिगरस दिये हैं, बेकारी का सब से बड़ा अंग जो है वह उपस्थित नहीं है। पता नहीं इस का क्या मतलब हो सकता है और यह क्यों उस में नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम बेकारी का व्यौरा देखें तो उस में खेतिहर मजदूरों का व्यौरा नहीं है मेरी समझ में खेतिहर मजदूरों का व्यौरा ही बेकारी का सब से बड़ा व्यौरा हो सकता है। खेतिहर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में पहली रिपोर्ट, सन् १९५०-५१ में आयी थी और दूसरी सन् १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट भी आयी थी। उस रिपोर्ट को मैं ने देखा तो मुझे लगा कि एक तो उन की बेकारी जो पहले ४५ फीसदी थी वह अब ६४ प्रतिशत हो गयी है। कर्जा भी उन पर काफी लद गया है, जो कर्जा पहले ८० करोड़ का था वह बढ़ कर १४३ करोड़ तक पहुँच गया है। पहले जहां उन की बेकारी के ६० दिन थे वे बढ़ कर १२८ हो गये हैं। मैं ने कुछ चीजें आप को बतायीं। लेकिन उन की जितनी चीजें हैं वे गिरती ही जा रही हैं, किसी चीज में तरक्की नजर नहीं आती। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था कि बेकारी के विषय के साथ आप इन लोगों की बेकारी को भी ले लें क्योंकि इनकी बेकारी इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि उस की सीमा नहीं दिखायी देती और गांवों में रहने वाले खेतिहर मजदूरों की बुरी हालत है। उन की हालत दिन पर दिन गिरती जा रही है। अगर हम उन के सम्बन्ध में विचार न करें और उन की दशा सुधारने के लिये कोई प्रयास न करें तो यह बहुत घातक होगा।

इस के अलावा जो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना है उस के अमल के हिसाब से अगर हम करों पर ध्यान दें तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि करों के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति निर्धारित मंत्री महोदय ने की है वह बहुत सुन्दर है। उन की यह नीति है कि कर इसलिये लगाये जा रहे हैं कि हम एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा कर सकें और इम्पोर्ट कम करें, साथ ही हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़े पर कंजमशन

कम हो। यह बहुत अच्छी बातें हैं। लेकिन क्या वास्तव में यह असर पड़ा है। आप देखें कि इस में तम्बाकू, काफी, चाय मिट्टी के तेल और दियासलाई आदि पर कर लगा है

श्री मोरार जी बेसाई : दियासलाई पर कर नहीं लगा है।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : ठीक है, लेकिन जो उस का स्टैंडरडाइजेशन किया गया है उस के कारण उस की भी कीमत बढ़ी है।

श्री त्यागी : अगर मिट्टी के तेल और दियासलाई दोनों पर टैक्स लग जाता तब तो आग लग जाती।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या आप समझते हैं कि आग लगना बाकी है ?

भले ही मंत्री महोदय ने दियासलाई पर कर नहीं लगाया है, लेकिन वह बाजार में जा कर देखें तो उन को मालूम होगा कि उस की कीमत कितनी बढ़ी है।

आप ने खराब तम्बाकू पर कर लागू है ; यह भाव में जो अन्तर है उस को दूर करने के लिये और मिलावट को रोकने के उद्देश्य से किया गया है। लेकिन मिलावट चाहे दूर हो या न हो, इस कर का यह परिणाम अवश्य होगा कि कम दाम वाली के भी ज्यादा दाम हो जायेंगे और फिर वह मिलाई जायेगी।

फिर सुपीरियर कैरोसिन आयल पर कर लगाया गया है। सुपीरियर कैरोसीन ही लाल टैन आदि के लिये काम में लाया जाता है। इनफीरियर कैरोसीन शायद चिमनियों आदि के काम में लाया जाता होगा। लेकिन इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि जो खराब कैरोसीन है उस का भी दाम बढ़ जायेगा। खराब कपड़े पर कर लगाया गया है ताकि अच्छा कपड़ा ज्यादा बनाया जाये। अच्छे कपड़े की तो कीमत बढ़ी ही है, लेकिन इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि खराब कपड़े की भी कीमत बढ़ जायेगी।

दियासलाई का आप ने स्टैंडरडाइजेशन करने का प्रयास किया है, उस पर कोई कर नहीं लगाया है, लेकिन फिर भी उस का दाम बढ़ गया है।

खुली चाय पर आप ने कर लगाया है। यह ठीक है कि बाबू लोग आम तौर पर इस चाय को इस्तेमाल नहीं करते लेकिन आज चाय गावों और देहातों तक में चल गयी है। तो उन की चाय की कीमत पर भी असर पड़ेगा।

इस के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में एक उद्योग कालीन बनाने का था जिससे हमको काफी फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त होता था। आपकी कर नीति से इनका एक्सपोर्ट कम हो जाएगा और यह उद्योग खत्म हो जाएगा। यह एक काटेज इंडस्ट्री है।

सुपारी पर आपने कर लगाया है। इसका उपयोग देहातों में भी होता है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि जो पान चार पैसे में मिलता था वह आठ पैसे में मिलेगा।

डीजल आइल पर कर लगाया गया है जो कि एग्रीकल्चर में बहुत काम आता है। इसका किसानों पर असर पड़ेगा।

तो आपने कर लगाया मिलावट रोकने के लिए, चीजों का इस्तेमाल कम करने के लिए, और स्टैंडरडाइजेशन करने के लिए लेकिन आपने ऐसी चीजों को चुना कि जिसका असर हम पर बहुत बुरा पड़ रहा है। लेकिन आपने प्रशासन में सुधार नहीं किया। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक आप प्रशासन में सुधार नहीं करते तब तक जो असर आप चाहते हैं वह नहीं पड़ सकता।

अगर आप बचत करना चाहते थे तो आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के व्यय को कम कर के

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

बहुत बचत कर सकते थे। अगर आप अपनी योजनाओं को ठीक से चलायें तो बहुत बचत हो सकती है। मैंने इस संबंध में कुछ कमेंट्स पढ़ी हैं और देखा भी है कि जिलों में बहुत से अफसर एकत्र हो गए हैं। वह क्या काम करते हैं या क्या सुपरबीजन करते हैं इसका पता नहीं। यह तो जिलों का हाल है बड़े शहरों और प्रदेश के हैडक्वार्टर्स पर तो और भी ज्यादा अफसर हैं। लेकिन जब से देख रेख करने वाले अफसरों की तादाद बढ़ी है तब से कोआर्डिनेशन कम हो गया है। हम देखते हैं कि बड़ा समय नष्ट होता है। अगर कोई योजना बनानी होती है तो पहले इसी को तै करने में बड़ा समय लग जाता है कि किस स्थान पर उसको चलाया जाए। फिर कौन जिम्मेदार हो यह तै करने में समय निकल जाता है। फिर इस के लिए धन कहां से मिलेगा उसका फैसला होने में वर्षों लग जाते हैं। यह सब हो जाने पर भी काम बहुत शिथिलता से होता है। तो मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि अगर आप इन खर्चों में कमी करते तो इतना पैसा निकल आता कि आपको चाय, दियासलाई मिट्टी के तेल आदि पर कर न लगाना पड़ता।

आपको अपने प्रशासन को गतिशील बनाना चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि एक किसान का मुकदमा एक, एक दो दो और तीन तीन साल में जाकर फैसला हो पाता है। अगर एक बोधे या कुछ विस्वे का भी मुकदमा होता है तो उसके फैसले होने में वर्षों लग जाते हैं और उस जमीन की कीमत से भी ज्यादा खर्चा हो जाता है और वह आदमी तबाह हो जाता है। इस तबाही को रोकने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि मुकदमों का फैसला जल्द किया जाए।

दूसरी चीज मैंने यह देखी है कि एक और प्रावीजन है आपके बजट में कि बाहरी लोगों की पूंजी को देश में लगाने का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। मुझे इस से बहुत खुशी हुई है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन साथ ही हमारे देश की पूंजी को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए ताकि वह भी इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन में मदद दे सके। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि देश की पूंजी की परवाह न की जाए और फारिन पूंजी को लगाया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि हमको फारिन पूंजी की बहुत जरूरत है और इसको प्राप्त करने में हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय काफी हद तक सफल भी हुए हैं। टेकनीशियन्स को जो इनवाइट किया गया है वह भी उचित है। और उसकी भी आवश्यकता है।

हमारी शिक्षा बहुत खर्चीली हो गयी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका खर्चा कम किया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक आप अध्यापकों को उचित वेतन और दूसरी सुविधायें नहीं देंगे तब तक देश में शिक्षा में सुधार नहीं हो सकता। जहां तक फूड प्रोडक्शन का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में मैं दूसरे अवसर पर बोलूंगा, लेकिन शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहता हूं कि विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : चेंबरमैन साहब, महिलाओं को भी समय मिलना चाहिए।

Shri Kamal Singh (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Budget and in doing so I also congratulate our Finance Minister for the very realistic, practical and forceful manner in which he has brought in his budget proposals. I accept planning, and I suppose most of us accept that planning is necessary. Even my

venerable friends like Acharya Kripalani and Shri Masani, who say that there are some faults in the Plan, would accept planning. It is needless to say, Sir, that if one accepts planning then the proposals made in this Budget are good and would be acceptable to all. If the Plan is to be made successful, evidently efforts will have to be made by all sections of the society in the way that the budget proposals have brought out.

17 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

I do not think that anyone will deny that our Finance Minister from the time that he joined the Central Cabinet has, in his brusque and blunt manner, has inspired confidence, and I do not for a moment doubt that he will continue to do so in the difficult times to come. However, I hope that he will be equally forceful and brave in eliminating waste and weeding out corruption. I need not dilate on that point, especially after a number of hon. Members who preceded me have dilated on different kinds of wastage that occur. But I would like to speak on corruption briefly. The word Corruption is generally used in a very wide sense I would like to speak only about what is generally known as blackmarketing or profiteering which, I think, is the worst type of corruption in existence and which affects the largest number of people. This sort of racketeering or profiteering is so rampant in our society that it is time that it is wiped out, and we hope that our Finance Minister and the Government will try to eradicate it as far as possible.

Acharya Kripalani: He is not a policeman.

Shri Kamal Singh: Therefore, it appears to me, and I imagine that the expression that the rich is getting richer applies to those people who get rich at the cost of society in an unlawful manner like our friend the blackmarketeer.

2205 (A) LSD—9.

Acharya Kripalani: He is not your friend!

Shri Kamal Singh: I join with those who express the fear of the rich getting richer, and I hope that efforts would be made to keep a check on blackmarketeers and profiteers who are the rich of today.

This reminds me of a particular thing and I would like to make a reference to it. Lately in Bihar, about a month ago, cement, all of a sudden, in a most miraculous fashion vanished completely from the market. How and why this happened is not very clear. But the position is that since a month, the building and construction work is wholly at a standstill I am told that a person who is in a position to pay a few extra rupees per bag can get any amount of cement he likes. Since a month, there is no cement readily available in the market. That is the present position. I hope that such things which tend to inflate the prices and which tend to come in the way of progress are looked into and eliminated as far as possible.

Sir, the Finance Minister referred to the rise in prices and this is what he says on page 10:

"The rising trend in prices has persisted almost throughout the Second Plan. Some price increases are inevitable in a developing economy. It should, however, be our aim to ensure that in the period of the Third Plan, the prices of the essential goods that enter into the common man's budget remain relatively stable."

As I said, I have personally full confidence in the Finance Minister—and I hope other Members have also the same feeling—and I hope what he says is true and would be kept in view in the coming year. But, as the position is at the moment, it would be clear that the prices are not as stable as they should be. The Economic Survey shows that during the last five

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years there has been a steady rise. At the moment, the prices are soaring and it is no use persuading ourselves to believe that in future years the prices may not rise further. I hope that the Finance Minister, as he has assured us in his budget speech, will try keep that as stable as possible.

While saying so, I would like to express my view that although the budget proposals have been as broad-based as possible, I have a feeling that the lower middle classes are bound to suffer and they will have to undergo difficulties.

Agriculture has been recognized as the sheet-anchor of our Plan. I would like again to quote from the budget speech of the Finance Minister. At one place this is what he says:

"We have to strengthen the agricultural base and to provide for the other basic needs of our growing population."

At another place he goes on to say:

"A substantial increase in food production is the foundation on which the Plan rests, and I should like to take this opportunity of appealing both to our farmers and to the official and non-official agencies concerned with development in the rural areas to concentrate their effort on achieving the target of 100 million tons set out in the Draft Outline of the Plan."

I would like to state at the outset that I am not satisfied with the results that have been shown so far in the sphere of agriculture. As previous speakers have made out, in the First Plan and in the Second Plan the targets have remained unfulfilled. So far as agriculture goes, this subject is shouldered not by one Ministry at the Centre, but by no less than three Ministries. There is the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the Community Development Ministry—which is the Ministry in close contact or direct

contact with the agriculturists—and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The burden is distributed between these three Ministries and although they have been taking upon themselves a great deal of responsibility, there has been, shall I say, a certain amount of disunity or discord, resulting in some dislocation as is natural, and possibly it has also resulted in the target not being fulfilled.

Whatever it may be, I would only like to say that the results of what we had planned and what we had thought have not accrued to us. They have not been achieved. When we make a statement like this, namely, that to make our Plan successful we have to rely on agriculture and we have to improve it, we have to see that these targets are fulfilled and they are laid in such a way that actual development is made.

I would, in the same context, like to say that in our First and Second Plans for agriculture we have also had to have recourse to several "drives", if I may put it that way. What are known as the *khari* and *rabi* drives. When results did not accrue, we had to resort to *khari* and *rabi* drives. At the moment we have, what is known, the Package Programme which is an experimental measure in six selected districts of the country, as the House will know. What the fate of these experiments will be, time alone can say, but suffice it to say that so far as I am personally concerned, we have not had the desired results.

If we wish to get the best out of agriculture which, as I have said and it is recognised, is the sheet anchor of our Plan, two things are very necessary. Firstly, agriculturists should be given the basic amenities. There is no doubt about that. Let us not complicate ourselves with all kinds of fancy ideas. Among the basic amenities, the prime requirement is of water. One can talk of new methods and improved seeds, but I

do not think our farmer, or for the matter of that any agriculturist in any part of the world, is so amenable, shall we say, to innovations or new methods as....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Kamal Singh: May I have two minutes more?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, another two minutes.

Shri Kamal Singh: They are very conservative by nature. Therefore what is necessary is that the basic amenities, the most important thing, should be given. Let us concentrate on the prime requirement. Among the basic needs is water. We have to give them water. I must admit that there has been tremendous progress in this during the First and Second Five Year Plans. Previously we did not have tubewells. In the two Plan periods we have had a network of tubewells. Several multi-purpose river valley projects have come up. There has been progress, but still there are large areas where there is still need for water, where there are no irrigation facilities and where, I hope, in the coming years of the Third Five-Year Plan we will be able to provide water.

In the same context I might mention that in the Second Five-Year Plan 100 tubewells had been sanctioned for South Bihar. I am sorry to say that during these five years not one tubewell could be sunk and the excuse given was that funds were not available. I have just mentioned this because if we say that agriculture has to be improved and we have to get the best out of land then unless we execute our projects I do not think it will be possible for us to get the desired benefit.

This brings me to the most important point of my speech. That is again about a basic amenity which, unfortunately, is not under any of the three ministries that I have mention-

ed. In fact, it is a State subject. But this thing which I have got to say is so vital to the present question that I hope you will permit me to say a few words about this, of course time permitting. I feel this affects most of our brother hon. Members in this House. I think the House should take note of it. This specific matter is village roads. As water, seed and fertilisers are vital for agriculture, I feel that village communications are equally vital. Why I say this is because at the moment, according to my rough calculation, 90 per cent of the village roads are bad—I speak subject to correction. In this connection I would also like to refer to the report on the roads of my constituency which I prepared in 1957 and submitted to the Bihar Government, and with your permission. . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up now. He may conclude now.

Shri Kamal Singh: I will wind up. If it is necessary, it can be placed on the Table of the House. But this report on the roads of my constituency, to which I have just referred, will show that 90 to 95 per cent of the roads are bad and serviceable only in fair weather. For four or five months in the year they are totally unserviceable. Either a bridge is lacking or a culvert is lacking, or a culvert may not be in a serviceable condition. That is the position.

Now we have got these NES and Community Project blocks which are the direct contacts between us and the agriculturists. They have been provided with jeeps. But these jeeps can reach only a certain number of villages; it is only for three or four months in the year that they can go all round the area. If that is the position, how much more difficult and arduous it would be for the agriculturists who, we want, should make sacrifices and put in their best—how much more difficult it would be for them, for their daily existence, all the year round, for their daily routine work, that is for agriculture,—to go

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round to the sub-division headquarters, for weddings, to *melas* and *bazars*? How difficult would it be for them to go from one place to another?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Kamal Singh: I therefore make this appeal. Although this matter is a State subject it is very vital and I hope that the House and the Government will take note of this.

Kumari M. Vedakumari (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, many Members have criticised the imposition of indirect taxes on the principle that they will affect the common man. True, the common man will be affected. But the whole budget is meant to improve the lot of the common man, if not today, at least in the future.

There was also a complaint that the indirect taxation is growing day by day. The Members of the Opposition were comparing the figures of 1955 and 1960 and they were saying that it is increasing alarmingly. We do not accept the philosophy behind their argument not to impose indirect taxation, but what we want to know is whether they are prepared to completely get rid of indirect taxation or to cut down their percentage of indirect taxation. For, in the socialist countries there is no private individual capital because everything is controlled by the State; even the distribution of commodities is completely controlled by the Government. So there is no question of taxation there. The Finance Minister will say that in some of the countries there is 90 per cent of indirect taxation. What I say is, there it is completely controlled by the State and they are responsible for the rise in the prices. But what is happening here? When somebody asked about the price level rising, the Finance Minister replied, "I am not responsible for what is happening in the bazar". The thing is, if you are not able to control the price line, the criticism comes from

the Congress Party also. Please do not think that we are not patriotic or that we do not appreciate or realise the troubles that you are facing to mobilise the finances. We are only asking you to control the price level. Because, middle class income is fixed, and wherever we go the people criticise and attack the Congress Members. And we also feel perturbed over the criticism they make. But there are some glaring instances where the discrepancies are very well seen in the society.

There are two sources which contribute to the national revenues: one is agriculture, and the other is industry. Nearly 49 per cent of the income is contributed by agriculture. But, let us see how the agricultural sector is managed. I shall state, for instance, the position in Andhra Pradesh. There, 78 per cent of the peasants, who possess nearly 10 acres contribute to the marketable surplus only 5 per cent of the total produce; nearly 14 per cent of the peasants, who possess only 25 acres contribute 15 per cent to the marketable surplus; and 8 per cent of the agriculturists who possess more than 25 acres contribute 80 per cent.

But the prices that we are paying to the agriculturists are not evenly distributed. What we want is an egalitarian distribution among the society. But I would like to know why only a really insignificant part of the population is getting a major part of the prices and the benefits. That is what we would like to know. On an average, about 50 per cent of the produce from agriculture flows into the market. But, as regards the prices paid for this 50 per cent, the so-called 10-acre agriculturist classes get only Rs. 158.4 crores, and the other people get nearly Rs. 405 crores. Why should there be this kind of maladjustment and discrepancies in society? It is because of this that people say that there is concentration in a particular sector. We want to know why this is happening, and why Government have not taken sufficient

steps to see that everything is distributed equitably.

It is also said that the incidence of taxation should be distributed equitably. But I do not agree with that formula which would mean that where there is more wealth, there should be more benefit; I would submit that where there is more concentration and accumulation of wealth, there, there should be greater incidence of taxation. If it is suggested that the taxes should be distributed on the poor and also on the rich equitably, I do not agree to it; I do not know what type of economics we are following if we are going to do that, because, when the poor man is trying to improve his standard of living, we shall be taking away a big cake of the benefit by imposing taxes.

Just as in the case of the agricultural sector, we find the same thing happening in the industrial sector also. The dividend income which forms more than 95 per cent of the industrial income goes to a very very insignificant portion of the population. The total number of income-tax assesses in the country is less than half a per cent of the population. A study has been carried out in this behalf by the Reserve Bank, and they have published a bulletin in this respect in July, 1956, which shows how much of the increased income goes to the selected few in the country, and they have given us the figures also. Nearly 88.7 per cent of the individuals get only a dividend of the order of 48 per cent; and those coming under the super-tax ceiling get nearly 90 per cent of the profits. That is what is happening in the industrial sector also. It may be seen that persons with incomes greater than Rs. 11 lakhs, who form 1.4 per cent of the individuals, receive 31.5 per cent of the dividend income, while those in the super-tax range, who form only 10.7 per cent receive 60.3 per cent of the total dividend income. These are the figures given by the Reserve Bank which is completely controlled by Government.

When we see these figures and see how the income is flowing into one particular sector, how can we support Government?

Shri Morarji Desai: Do not support.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: We have to support. When we are having all this information and we are seeing these things with our own eyes, and we are looking into these things, we must at least understand how the Finance Minister is imposing the taxes.

Another thing that I would like to know is this. The levy on tobacco has been increased now. Nearly 49 per cent of the production of tobacco is contributed by the Andhra State, and four districts there contribute nearly 96 per cent of this 49 per cent of the production of the country. The average yield per acre is 250 kg. virginia or 300 kg. of country tobacco. The cost of cultivation is Rs. 650 for virginia and Rs. 350 for country tobacco. That means for country tobacco Rs. 1.16 per kilogram is the cost of cultivation for the agriculturist. And these people are imposing a tax of nearly Rs. 2.50 on every kilogram. The cost of production is Rs. 1.50 per kilogram and the price they are getting on the average is only Rs. 3 per kilogram. If you are going to pay Rs. 3.50 per kilogram, how are the peasants going to remain in the field? That is what I want to know. Do you want to give them relief or throw them away from the field or drive them out of the field? If you want them to shift from tobacco cultivation to foodgrains cultivation? I do not object to that. But by imposing this taxation, tobacco growing becomes uneconomic. Already the tobacco industry is facing a distress market. Even the Export Promotion Council is not able to do anything. So much stock is there and people are not able to dispose of it. You want to impose this on inferior variety of tobacco. I want to distinguish between the superior and inferior variety.

[Kumari M. Vedakumari]

The upper leaves are the best variety. The second picking and third pickings constitute the inferior variety. They cannot help it. What will they do with the lower part of the plant? The peasant has to get something out of it. That is why I want to know whether they are going to give some relief. These people are hit hard by the foreign marketing societies which are completely controlling the market. They are discriminating between farmers and they are paying prices according to their whims and fancies.

17.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

So many representations have been made to Ministers. It has been represented that this is a good foreign exchange earner and something must be done for them. Most of the tobacco cultivation is carried on in Andhra. I do not know how the Minister is levying heavy taxation on the already burdened tobacco cultivator.

Another thing I want to know is this. Because these people are growing the inferior variety, why not tax those items which are already very popular and which are earning foreign exchange? But you are only taxing the people who are already hit and who are already suffering and who are already burdened. I would like to know something about this taxation. I would make this request to the Finance Minister: do not kill the goose that lays golden eggs. It is giving a very good amount of foreign exchange. If the poor farmer is to be given relief, show us the way. We like your advice, we are not objecting to that. But his cost of production is nearly Rs. 3 and he has got to sell it at about Rs. 3. It is most uneconomic. If you want to drive away the farmer, there is a better method of doing that and making him go out of the field. But this is not the way to punish him.

Another thing I want to talk about is as regards regional disparity.

Everybody is now competing for more regional allocation of funds. This is merely encouraged by the Planning Commission. They want the States to prepare plans and bring them up to them. By simply inviting them to bring up their plans, without looking into the real needs of each State, every State is boosting up its plans and is coming up. After perusal of their needs, the Planning Commission are trying to give as much as possible. But there are differences. For example, the *per capita* income of an agriculturist in Maharashtra is more than that of his counterpart in Andhra Pradesh. But when we ask for more allocation for Andhra, you say the irrigation projects are there and we are producing surplus food-grains. You are not giving industries to us. At least then give some relief to our farmers. But you want to kill the tobacco farmers. So there is no way out for us. We belong to one party. We have to know these things and explain to our people, because the Opposition takes the liberty and opportunity provided by this situation to criticise us. When we have to face them, we should at least know what we are doing. That is why I very humbly request you to do something, because I happen to be a member of the ruling Party.

Again, I hope I will be correctly understood if I make a repeated reference to Prohibition. I am not saying that it should be completely scrapped. But we are not able to make it a 100 per cent success. We accept that there may be 30 per cent success. But what about the 70 per cent? That 70 per cent is taken advantage of by others to criticise us. Also this breeds corruption. We are asking only for this. What is the way out? Why not tax them heavily? Tax them 1,000 or 2,000 per cent, then the poor man will completely stop that. If you want to control any bad thing, this is the way of doing it. For controlling consumption of tea, bidi and coffee, you have already taken one step. Why not take this further step?

in this case also? Whenever there is a thing which affects the health and morality of society, you can tackle it by taking economic measures. You want to control consumption of some of the other things. Why not also see that prohibition also succeeds by this method, because there are so many areas where it is not a success. For instance, Telengana is a wet area, but only three miles away, it is a dry area. But how to control the people, because people will go out and enjoy it. They may not smuggle it, but they will go and enjoy it. How to control it? Either have it successfully, or completely scrap it. I do not want to scrap it, because we also have sentiments about it, we feel that the nation should prosper on very good, healthy lines, but for that we should be very successful in prohibition producing very encouraging results.

I request the hon. Finance Minister not to misunderstand my arguments. May be I am a little emotional, but I am requesting him because in my constituency we have three or more companies, and the people, I am really telling you, get an income of only one or two rupees. If you put a heavy taxation even on that, how can they survive? Give them some other way. Then they will certainly congratulate you, me and my party and everybody also.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Aney.

श्री गणपति राम (जौनपुर-रक्षित-प्रनु-सूचिन जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष जी। हम लोग भी अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से आते हैं। यह तो हमारी बदनसीबी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से मेम्बर हैं और इसलिए हमको मौका नहीं मिलता। बहुत से लग बोल चुके हैं लेकिन हम नहीं बोल पाए हैं। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि हमको भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। अभी तक एक भी शिड्यूलड कास्ट का सदस्य नहीं बोला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करें ?

I am calling only an hon. Member of the House, not an outsider.

श्री गणपति राम : जब हम पूछते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि बड़े लोगों के नाम दिए गए हैं। हमें भी अपनी बातें कहनी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े आदमी तो सलाह दे सकते हैं इसलिए उनको बुलाना चाहिए आपको भी सम्भव होगा तो बुलाया जाएगा। लेकिन सब लोगों को कैसे मौका मिलसकता है ?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I will be the last man to come in the way of any one of my friends in the House, because I regard every Member of the same status here. There is no big man and small man in this House. Including even the Speaker, we are all Members of the same status. Therefore, if anybody thinks that I am intruding in his way, I am very sorry for that.

Many hon. friends have begun their speeches with compliments to the hon. Finance Minister. I compliment him for having presented a remarkable Budget—remarkable for more than one reason because he is called upon to perform a job in a very difficult situation. When the Budget was delivered and copies of it were distributed to the Members of this House, certain persons expressed their opinions on it. And one very interesting opinion I read. I do not want to name that hon. friend who expressed that opinion because he is not present in the House. He stated that this was a very good Budget, a Budget on which he complimented the hon. Finance Minister for being very cautious in preparing it. He said: "It touches everybody but hits none." So far as the first part of it is concerned, that it touches everybody, I think we are all agreed on that point, but when it says that it hits none, I want to tell you that he differs from the hon. Finance Minister himself. The Finance Minister himself has expressed, in his speech in the other House, that the question before the House is not whether it hits anybody or not, but whether anybody is being hit more than he should have been. That is the real point. He does not deny the fact that this hits. This Budget not only touches everybody but it hits also. Had there been no hit

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there would have been no complaints from so many hon. Members of this House that, ultimately, I am told by one of my hon. friends sitting in the front benches, Shri Tyagi, the Finance Minister himself is inclined to withdraw at least some of the taxation proposals mentioned in this Budget. I do not want to say particularly which because I am not quite sure whether the taxation proposals which he thinks of withdrawing are the same as those I have in mind. It hits other persons also; those persons who are in a better position will not feel. But it hits also those persons who are bound to feel.

I regard this Budget as remarkable for this reason. If I remember aright, except in times of war, I do not remember any Finance Minister has come before the House with a Budget asking the people to bear huge additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 60 crores. This is a bold proposal which he has made. It may be nothing as compared to our requirements. That is a different matter. Except in times of war, no Finance Minister—not even the old Finance Members—has come before the House with Budget proposals asking the people to bear this and telling them that he is going to impose additional taxation of Rs. 60 crores. For that reason it is remarkable.

It is remarkable for another reason also. The Finance Minister has stated that when we took the administration in our hands, when the new Government was formed, the revenue was only Rs. 346 crores. Now, for the first time, the Finance Minister has presented a Budget in which the revenues are expected to exceed Rs. 1,000 crores. And, he said, hereafter, it shall be more and more. For that reason also it is remarkable. He gets the credit for doing that.

When some Members made a complaint in the Rajya Sabha, the Finance Minister said that we are collecting so much of revenue without the

use of martial law, without the use of any police force. That means, according to him, the people can bear paying so much, and, therefore, a little addition of Rs. 60 crores is not going to prove very oppressive on them. The test he wants to put to see whether the taxes that are being collected are oppressive or not is whether the collection is smooth whether it is not with the help of martial law or with the help of the police force or with the help of any other extraordinary measure. He takes it for granted that in that case the taxes can be taken as being within the paying capacity of the people. I suppose he is laying down a proposition which requires very full consideration by this House. It is in my opinion dangerous. If the hope of the people of getting their wrongs redressed by the Government of India by pacifist methods by constitutional means, by ordinary processes is not fulfilled, it is not good. That means that the matter will be given earnest and active consideration by them only if there is a demand which is accompanied, not by ordinary means of redressal, but by agitations and other methods which we shall only call unconstitutional. I think the hon. Finance Minister probably did not mean that but that is the implication. Answering certain critics in the Rajya Sabha, he went to the length of saying that so long as collections are being made without the aid of martial law and police forces, he will assume that the taxes were being smoothly collected and that they were within the capacity of the people to pay. I am only asking him to look at a question from a different point of view, and consider the grievances of these people also who do not, for the sake of decency and patriotism, want to take to such drastic methods of expressing their opposition to these proposals.

There is something more about the Budget proposals also. As we read these Budget proposals, we find that the hon. Finance Minister wants to

get resources for the sake implementing the Third Plan. That is true. But who prepares the Third Plan or any Plan? There is the Planning Commission. There are 8 or 9 members. Three Cabinet Ministers are there and the Prime Minister is the Chairman. Besides that there is a Deputy Chairman. There are experts and they are persons who have got nothing to do with this Parliament. With the help of these experts, certain proposals are made. Of course the Cabinet Ministers are also there and these proposals are ultimately to be sanctioned by the Government; they may come up for discussion here and we may vote on them also. The entire financial aspects of the Government of India are being moulded according to the decisions arrived at by that Commission. I have no grievance against that but there is no finality to the proposals which are placed on the basis of the Third Plan. The hon. Finance Minister has himself stated that the Five Year Plan is yet being moulded and is not in its final shape. That means the present Budget which is based on the Plan has not assumed its final form. The Budget before you, on which you are called upon to vote as the requirement of the Government of India for the year 1961-62 has no finality at all. That is the important point I want to stress. It goes to the root of the canons on which the annual budgets have to be prepared by the States.

True, there are provisions for bringing in Supplementary Demands for Grants. In the very statement which the hon. Finance Minister made while presenting his Budget he told us that it has not yet come in the final form. It means that very soon it will be finalised and he will be coming before this House with Supplementary Demands for Grants. We do not know what it would be. Today we are voting on matters about which the Finance Minister is not in a position to give us the final position. We are not in a position to understand anything at all. Even then we as Members of this House are solemnly

and in all earnestness recording our votes. It is a very queer position.

Sir, if we are to build up our country some arrangements must be found out whereby the Government of India and the Finance Minister particularly will know definitely as to what will be the requirements of the country. There must be a certain margin within which only the proposals made here and accepted here can be changed. Otherwise, Sir, it is no use asking us to sanction certain proposals now and then in the month of June again ask for sanction on the Supplementary Demands that would be placed before us which will practically go to amend almost all the proposals that we have now sanctioned.

One of my hon. friends, I think it was Shri Jain, if I mistake not, raised a point in his speech as to who is preparing the Budget, as to who is determining the expenditure to be incurred by the Government of India for the whole year. It is not the Cabinet. It is the National Planning Commission which does it. Of course, big matters are to be well considered and it is necessary that you have to take the advice of an expert. The position of the Planning Commission should not be more than that of a body of experts.

There is one other thing that I want to mention in regard to this. The Commission's recommendations are intended to cover a period of five years. By our passing these proposals we are committed for five years and we are binding the future Finance Ministers who will have to look after the financial affairs of this House for a period of five years. This is an extraordinary element that is introduced in this matter. When long term programmes are taken up something like that has to be done, but we have also to consider one thing. If the same Government continues it is all right. But if the same Government does not continue and a Government which has a different policy comes in all that we have done becomes a

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matter for serious consideration. I do not know whether the members of the Opposition will ever have a chance of coming to power at all, but supposing they come what will be the position? We know that in one of our States when they came to power they started following a policy entirely antagonistic to that which the Central Government wanted the States to follow. The same position may arise here next year or some time later after the general elections. By passing a thing for five years we are making it obligatory upon the future Government to continue it for four years. That is another element of uncertainty which is arising on account of the existing arrangements. We must see that the work is processed by which we can build up the economic progress and uplift of this country, and see that that work goes unhampered and unobstructed hereafter. The present difficulty has been created on account of the procedure which we have been following.

Secondly, what are those experts and who are they? Some persons who are appointed become experts the next day. What administrative experience have they got? Can they think in a big way towards the economic development of the country? Have they got any administrative experience? Have they run any State and seen the working of any State? Preparing the budget is not merely a question of arithmetical calculation, of subtraction and addition. I am sure nobody will commit a mistake in addition and subtraction. But we must have people who have a knowledge to prepare plans which will affect the destinies of the nation at least for decades if not centuries together hereafter. In that respect, what is it that we have got by way of supplementing their knowledge? What is the expert knowledge in that respect? Of course, some Cabinet Ministers are there. They cannot get enough time for planning work, etc. I can understand it. This work is full-time work, for 24 hours. Our

Ministers may be busy and when there is a little leisure from the Secretariat work they come to the House either to say 'Yes' or to make some observations here and there. That is the position. The administrative experience and intimate knowledge of the country's economic position and the possibility of many other factors have to be taken into consideration in building up a national structure. Without that knowledge on the part of the experts, we cannot expect them to fulfil their task adequately. The experts may have led purely an academic life. They may have been brilliant university professors and learned men. They may talk a language which we may not be able to understand without reference to an economic dictionary or something like that. That may be all right. But so far as the experience and knowledge and the administrative machinery and procedure through which things have to be carried out are concerned, that knowledge has to be supplied by the people themselves. In order that a Commission's report becomes acceptable to the nation as a whole, the experts chosen must have knowledge, who can be trusted by the people to have that much knowledge to prepare reports and place them before this House.

Though, in terms of emergency, we have to build up the economy for a certain number of years only, what we are doing is for a millennium. The Finance Minister has stated more than once, not only in this House in connection with the budget debates but on other occasions also that at the end of this third Plan we shall have what may be called a self-generating economy and a self-sustaining economy, meaning thereby that we shall be free from looking up to other countries for any kind of help; and that we are working for prosperity for a millennium, for the day when penury, pauperism, etc., will go away and a new era of plenty will dawn at the end. Of course the present Plan is up to 1965-66. But

the aim towards a millennium is a good one; it is a good ideal which he has laid before us. In order that these recommendations should commend themselves to the nation and create confidence among the people as a whole, it is not sufficient if the Prime Minister is there as the Chairman of the body. His mere presence is not enough. He must have along with him not only the advice of his colleagues, three or four colleagues, but also that of some members of the council who have got administrative experience and who move with people, who know them and also their difficulties. If these things are not there, then it will be very difficult.

I am saying this is very important. I know the taxation proposals are there. They have been sufficiently discussed by my other friends. But I know there are certain items like kerosene, betelnuts and others on which at least the taxation should be looked into, because they form part of the requirements of the people. On that point the hon. Finance Minister made a statement, a very big statement, where he said that the people now, instead of living in the simple way, have taken to living in a more costly way and instead of taking to the village food such as millet they take to wheat and rice and go to hotels and restaurants. I want to know whether the Finance Minister wants to take this country to socialism or not. I am glad and proud of the fact that the Five Year Plans are raising the standard of living of the people. If the people have taken to a higher standard of living, what should be the attitude of the Finance Minister towards that? Should he assist them in raising their standard or should he put some hurdles or difficulties in their way so that they will maintain the same old standard or go back to the original standard, which was less satisfactory? I do not know what he thinks. The object of the Finance Minister should be to raise the standard of living and meet or satisfy the requirements of the country. Whether the people are going

to keep up their standard, already arrived at, or not is a matter to which he has not given as much attention as he should have done.

Having said that, I will touch only one or two small points. Now the budget is not merely a financial statement. It is considered as a statement in which the aspirations and ambitions of the people are reflected, in all matters. Now, if you read the present budget proposals, there is only mention about the present economic position of the country as if there are no other problems which are agitating the minds of the people. A portion of our country has been occupied by a foreign country and people are feeling that we must get back that territory. If you read the budget speech you do not find any reference to that anywhere in it. Of course, they have made some reference to some chowkies or some new outposts being put up on the borders. By my point is this. It is a very important question on which we had appointed a committee which has recently submitted its report. How are you preparing yourself to take the territory acquired by the Chinese back? Have you created a situation in which you consider that we can get back our territory? What is being done in the matter? That is the point to that we have to consider. We have to do something in the matter very soon.

Then there is another question, the question of Portugal. Fortunately, the question was taken up at the Hague tribunal by Portugal itself. It has been decided in our favour.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up

Shri A. M. Tariq: He may continue tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: As he likes.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I will finish in a minute

Fortunately, that matter was taken to The Hague court by Portugal and it has been decided that Portugal has no right of way to Nagar Haveli. That

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

demand of Portugal has practically been rejected.

18.00 hrs.

Are you going to take further steps in this connection or not? Is it not time for you to do something to assimilate those two places into India? Our international reputation is high. It is true. But if you do not take steps to assimilate those two places into India, people will not have much respect for you and your high reputation in the international world will not increase by mere paper protests. If you allow things like that to take place, what you have achieved will disappear and people will be looking at you in a different way.

Sir, if you will permit me, I will continue tomorrow.

Some Hon. Members: He may continue tomorrow.

Some Hon. Members: No, let him finish today.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I have one point more; others I have finished.

Mr. Speaker: He will continue tomorrow.

I agree that every hon. Member would like to make his contribution to the debate. We start with the motion for thanks to the President for his Address and have general discussion on the Budget, Demands for Grants and the Finance Bill. If during all this, backbenchers, or some of them who are interested in this, do not get an opportunity, it is not right. Therefore I appeal to the leaders of groups to take note of those persons who have not spoken so far. I shall certainly give an opportunity to every hon. Member during the course of the debate on the General Budget. Whosoever has not spoken during the general discussion, I shall allow him, even on the Demands for Grants, a kind of general discussion. Therefore let them not feel unhappy. But I cannot avoid elders who have had long experience

and whose valuable suggestions will be very useful. Not only we in this House but the outside world also is looking forward to the suggestions and criticism that is being made. Dr. Aney has been in this House long before I came here. He is one of our elders. Therefore it is just, fit and proper that we should give him as much indulgence as possible.

Now let us proceed to the other item on the agenda.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, what about lady hon. Members of the House? Not one lady hon. Member has been given the opportunity.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will give them.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukottai): Sir, I have one submission to make. I was asked by one of the whips to wait here till six o'clock saying that I will be called. For some reason or other my name has been removed and somebody else whose name was after me in the list of Congress speakers has been called.

Mr. Speaker: His name is before me.

Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes) rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज नहीं, कल ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मुझे स्पीच शुरू कर लेने दीजिये और कल मैं उसको जारी रख सकती हूँ (*Interruptions*).

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अभी तक तो डा० अग्ने की स्पीच ही खत्म नहीं हुई है ।

Mr. Speaker: Let hon. Members not talk across.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: She may be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

18.04 hrs.

IMPORT OF LUXURY CARS*

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, on the 6th March a question had been put to the Government regarding the import of luxury cars into this country which were banned under law. The hon. Minister in the course of his reply said....

Shri Tyagi: Which hon. Minister?

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister in charge of transport.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He is not in charge of transport. He is in charge of shipping.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister had stated in his reply that 60 cars had been imported into this country which were banned under law. When he was asked as to what the foreign exchange component of these 60 luxury cars was.... (*Interruption*). Sir, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not only not in his seat but is talking across the Table. How can I go on then?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): What am I talking?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may go on.

Shri Mahanty: When he was asked as to what the foreign exchange component of these luxury cars, which were imported, was, he was pleased to say that each car costs about Rs. 25,000 or so. Now, if you multiply sixty units by Rs. 25,000, you get a net figure of Rs. 1½ million.

Mr. Speaker: Each car is Rs. 25,000, is it?

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I did not know the foreign exchange component and so I asked about it. He said that it is twenty-three to twenty-five thousand rupees. So I take it as Rs. 25,000,

and for 60 units, in foreign exchange they will cost Rs. 15 lakhs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They must be belonging to ambassadors.

Shri Mahanty: No, they belong to the mighty Government of India who are starving, thirsting and languishing for foreign exchange.

When I asked, "How are you putting these luxury cars to use", the answer that was given was a little short of shocking. The hon. Minister said that out of the sixty cars, twenty-seven had been distributed among the State Governments, and out of the remaining thirty-three luxury cars, two cars had been given to the Air India International. For what? For transporting V.I.Ps. like foreign travel agents. I would beg of the House to consider this. The foreign travel agents in this country are given V.I.Ps. status and luxury cars, while M.Ps. are considered as pedestrian V.I.Ps. I may read out from the answer that the hon. Minister has given and which you will find in the "Uncorrected Proceedings"—I wish it were uncorrected! He said:

"Of the rest, two cars were allotted to Air-India International for transporting their V.I.Ps. guests such as foreign travel agents etc."

May I ask, since when in this free country, in this great country of ours, foreign travel agents are considered as V.I.Ps.? According to what warrant of precedence? It is high time Government applied some thought to this. I am reading this from the "Uncorrected Proceedings" which I have got before me.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Important foreign travellers and travel agents.

Shri Mahanty: That does not matter. Are we going to import

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

luxury cars into this country for being used by travel agents? After all, what jobs have they to perform? Buy tickets and reserve accommodation! We have got any number of travel agents who run such errands for us. And if you are going to spend your foreign exchange to buy luxury cars for these travel agents, then it will be for the House to consider the propriety of it.

So, as I was saying, out of the thirty-three cars remaining, two were given to Air-India International for these V.I.Ps., leaving thirty-one cars. And these have been given to whom? To private operators in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Madurai, etc., etc. The hon. Minister did not take care even to complete the list of the places where the private operators are using these luxury cars, for which we have paid through our nose, and he used the words "etc., etc." These four or five places have been mentioned, namely, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Madurai.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Thank God, it is not Hyderabad!

Shri Mahanty: In all these States the transport is under State control. There are State controlled transport companies operating in all these States. What stopped the hon. Minister or his Ministry from giving those luxury cars to the State-managed transport companies who could have operated these cars? Why were they given to private operators, on what basis? And we would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the mode of repayment, who will maintain these cars, who will bear the maintenance costs and how the Indian exchequer is going to get back all the money it has spent on foreign exchange. My third point is this.

Shri Tyagi: From which country were they imported?

Shri Mahanty: I am coming to that point. It is not enough if we are told

that 60 cars were imported. We would like to know the make of those cars, from which countries they were imported, and whether the import of those cars was not banned under the Government orders.

Lastly, since the Finance Minister is here—I am afraid he is not listening to me....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahanty wants the attention of the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I am very sorry. Actually, I was talking to my colleague the Minister of Transport and Communications about what the hon. Member has been saying. In fact, I was asking him what the position was.

Shri Mahanty: I am privileged to have the Finance Minister here in this discussion; he is not only the Finance Minister, but he is the leader of the House now, and we look up to him to consider one aspect of the matter. When industries are languishing for lack of foreign exchange, when industries cannot get their spare parts and cannot get their essential raw materials, and there are any number of applications piling up in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports, when industries are being closed down, the import of luxury cars is little short of unconscionable. I would like to know from Government who had sponsored this application. Since this involves more than a lakh of rupees, surely this must have been processed through some capital goods committee. Who had sponsored it? Who had okayed it? From which countries were they imported, and of what makes were they? It is time enough that Government take us into confidence. I feel that it is highly unconscionable and highly objectionable to import such kind of luxury cars, when today, in 1961, we are fighting inch by inch for our precious foreign exchange.

In conclusion, I hope and believe that Government will not repeat such a mistake in the future.

Shri Morarji Desai: We shall see to it.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can only put a question.

Shri Tyagi: I do not want to make any long speech, but I just want to express my views about it in a few words. I am at one with my hon. friend Shri Mahanty when he expresses his alarm at the flippant manner in which this extravagance was indulged in. I hope Government will not take it as a censure. It is a very helpful suggestion, and I hope Government will take it in the same light. Whatever may have been done, I think it would suffice if the Finance Minister who ultimately sanctions all this expenditure just expresses his views about it, and if he confesses that such type of expenditure could be avoided, and for the future, if any expenditure of this nature where foreign exchange is involved is avoided, that would be good in the present state of our economy. I would, therefore, agree with the comments made by my hon. friend Shri Mahanty.

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall look into it. That is all that I can say.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Let me also make my reply.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao rose—

Mr. Speaker: No hon. Member is entitled to make a speech. He can only put a question. What is the information that he wants?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was reported that the import of certain types of cars was banned because the companies which produce them refused to collaborate with us in the manufacture of those automobiles.

Shri Morarji Desai: That was not the idea? May I correct the hon.

Member? The import of foreign cars is not banned because certain companies refused to collaborate, but they are banned, because we cannot afford them. No foreign car is allowed to be imported only in that sense. There is no other reason.

Mr. Speaker: No hon. Member has given me notice that he is going to raise any point.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That was what I had understood. I am glad that it has now been clarified, because I was told that Chevrolet cars could not be imported into the country because they refused to collaborate in the manufacture, and, therefore, the import of those cars was banned absolutely.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, no.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I was told that other types of cars could be imported into our country but not Chevrolet cars because they refused to collaborate. Whatever it may be, what was the net gain to our country by spending this sum of Rs. 15 lakhs of foreign exchange for the import of these cars? May I also know, if there has been any gain, whether Government have assessed the loss that we would have incurred, if we had not imported these luxury cars?

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): In view of the fact that when diplomats or officers in the Embassies here are transferred, they are allowed to sell their cars! and other equipment here and also considering the fact that most of the cars that they own are these luxury type of cars which are fetching as high as Rs. 65,000 per car in the open market here when sold to private persons, do not Government think it worthwhile purchasing these cars, though second-hand, instead of importing new cars?

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : मैं भानरेबल वजीर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने जो इन कारों

[श्री अं० मु० तारिक]

की तकसीम की है रियासतों में और ट्रैवल एजेंट्स में, तो क्या बजारत न इस बात की भी तहकीकात की है कि हकीकत यह कारें, टूरिज्म को बढ़ाने के लिये इस्तेमाल की जाती है या वे अपने इस्तेमाल में ले आते हैं खास तौर पर ट्रैवल एजेंट्स ।

[میں آنریبل وزیر صاحب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے ان کاروں کی تقسیم کی ہے ریاستوں میں اور ٹریول ایجینٹس میں - نو کیا وزارت نے اس بات کی بھی تحقیقات کی ہے کہ حقیقتاً یہ کاریں ٹورزم کو بڑھانے کے لئے استعمال کی جاتی ہیں یا وہ اپنے استعمال میں لے آتے ہیں - خاص طور پر ٹریول ایجینٹس]

I want to know whether they are using these cars for their private purposes or for the development of tourism. If it is the former, what action has been taken?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadli (Ludhiana): Is it a fact that one of the State Governments imported such a car for Minister there?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Minister or Chief Minister?

Shri Raj Bahadur: To begin with, I would like to assure the House that the Government in the Ministry of Transport have not indulged in any flippancy, as I would presently show, in importing these cars. As a matter of fact, for a long time demands were being made upon us not only by the State Governments but also by the operators of the private DLZ taxis which are solely and exclusively used for the large number of foreign tourists

and visitors who come to our country and who want to go to Agra, Jaipur and Chandigarh in the north and then to Madras, Mahabalipuram, Bombay, Aurangabad and some places in the east. That was why we felt that these big DLZ cars, which were being used for these purposes, should be replaced effectively so that they suited the purposes of the tourists for whom they are intended.

Twice or thrice in a year, we have these big cruise ships coming to India with a large number of foreign visitors, rich people, who want to see our country. We want to make them as comfortable as possible and provide them as much facilities as possible, so that their stay in this country might be longer. I assure you that any one of these tourists who comes and uses this car spends at least Rs. 50—in fact, Rs. 100—per day in hard foreign exchange by the use of this car. So the question was whether we should forgo that income in foreign exchange, which was not only substantial and not only an immediate return on the investment that was being made but constituted a certain type of return which could not fail us. It was in this context that we approached the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and requested them whether, despite the ban that had been imposed on the import of large-size cars, they would permit us to import a limited number so that we could replace at least an optimum number of these old, un-serviceable and unsuitable cars. It was with the concurrence of the Minister of Commerce and Industry—if it may not look rather presumptuous, it was with the specific permission of the Leader of the House who was then occupying the office of the Minister and Industry—that this particular sanction was given to us in the Ministry of Transport.

Now, I would like to point out a few facts as to why this was necessary.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was more than three years.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, two or three years ago, in the beginning of 1959.

Shri Morarji Desai: I was not Commerce and Industry Minister then.

Shri Tyagi: Our trade balance was not so bad those days.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May be I am wrong.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know about it.

Shri Tyagi: Could the Minister give an idea of what would be the amount of invisible exchange that was earned by these cars?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am coming to that.

First of all, I would like to remove the impression that we have spent Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 25,000 in foreign exchange on each one of these cars. They have been imported in c.k.d. condition, and they have been build up here by M/s Premier Automobiles at Bombay. The value of each one of these c.k.d. units was as much as Rs. 10,313.

Shri Mahanty: I rise on a point of order, Sir. On 6th March, in reply to a question, the hon. Minister has said . . .

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would come to that. I will explain.

Shri Mahanty: I am raising a specific point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Mahanty: There is a point of order. You kindly see page 4,599 of the Uncorrected Debates of 6th March.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will hear me.

Shri Mahanty: He has mentioned Rs. 25,000. Now he says Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Speaker: When an hon. Minister makes a mistake, there is no question

of a point of order. The hon. Member will hold his soul in patience. Let him hear the hon. Minister. If there is something to be corrected, I will allow him.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will read both my answers on that occasion. Before I do that, let me state the facts as they are.

As I said, the value of each unit was Rs. 10,313. The value of the built-up cars, if they were imported as such from America, would have been Rs. 13,100 each. They are being sold here at between Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 25,000, as I have stated in my reply. So, the net saving that we have effected in importing the units in the c.k.d. condition has been of the order of Rs. 2,787 per unit, and there has been a total saving of Rs. 1,67,220 even by importing these cars in the c.k.d. condition. The total foreign exchange spent on the import of these cars is Rs. 6,18,825, and so far as the return is concerned, as I said, they are earning about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per day, and about 30,000 to 40,000 people are touring.

Shri Mahanty: Sir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow him to interrupt.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will come to that and explain.

Mr. Speaker: Whether he comes to that or not, I will not allow this interruption.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think I may satisfy the hon. Member first.

My submission then was on the foreign exchange spending on this. I was explaining that we had to import them to meet the requirements of the tourist traffic. I said:

"The value of these cars ranges from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 25,000 each, and they have been imported in a knocked-down condition. I think that is the value, broadly speaking in terms of foreign exchange."

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

I referred to the c.k.d. value. It is not quite explicit, and it is open to the other interpretation as well. I said:

"I think that is the value (I meant the c.k.d. value), broadly speaking, in terms of foreign exchange."

This may be said that about Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 25,000 had to be spent, but I have clearly mentioned here that it was the c.k.d. value and nothing else.

So far as the question of earning is concerned, as I said just now, they are earning Rs. 50 to Rs 100 on each one of these per day. Foreign tourists demand certain types of comforts and certain standards of comforts in the service, and they want to travel by road.

If I may invite the attention of the hon. Members to another fact, an important fact, that may be mentioned in this connection, we are holding quite a number of international conferences in Delhi and other places in the country every year, and a large number of guests arrive for these international conferences. It is not only a question of the prestige of the country, but also a question of the requirements of the guests that visit us. We have got to provide the necessary type of cars that they need. I am not merely indulging in a lighter vein, but I would like to say that many of them are rather well-built may be like me, and they cannot travel comfortably in smaller cars, and they want bigger ones, and we have got to provide for them.

Shri Morarji Desai: More well-built than you.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Perhaps more well-built than me.

Shri Mahanty: Why not give it to the private operators?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member seems to think as if we have paid

for all those cars. We have not paid any value. We have simply distributed them to the private operators. All that we have done is that we have allowed the import licence for these c.k.d. units. They have been assembled by M/s Premier Automobiles. The manufacture of big cars is not going on there these days, though they have a unit, but that has been stopped because we cannot import c.k.d. units of bigger cars. This is the difficulty. Otherwise, they have a unit lying useless all these days, because there is a ban on the manufacture of big cars.

They were manufactured there, and we have only allowed them the import licence. They are paying the price, and they will operate them, and they will earn whatever foreign exchange they can earn.

Shri Morarji Desai: Are these 100 cars which you have imported?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are 60 cars. We wanted 100, and you may kindly remember, you cut it down to 60, and we rested content with it.

Shri Tyagi: I hope you will not have the rest of the 40.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, if need be, I would beg of my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, to realise that if by spending Rs. 6 lakhs foreign exchange, we can earn Rs. 20 crores...

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the travellers would refuse to come if the big cars are not here?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are discouraged.

Shri Raj Bahadur: If you want their tours to be wider, more expansive, if you want them to be tempted to go around the country and spend more and stay for a larger number of days, you will have to make some facilities and arrangements for them. I would request my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, who has been a very senior Member of this House and a Minister himself,

to appreciate that we have not done this in a flippant manner.

If this remark had come from any other hon. Member opposite, perhaps, I would not have taken it to heart. Even now, I have not taken it to heart. But I would request him to kindly view the whole thing in this context. If he were to advise us that we should ban these cars, that we should not import these cars, there must be a directive from the House and we may consider that. But, as the House is aware, we have got to meet these requirements.

I was wondering how Shri Mahanty could take objection to the distribution of the cars because in the matter of distribution also we have taken the strictest line that we could of seeing that only those who deserve get it. In fact, I may take the House into confidence and say that 3 or 4 methods of distribution were suggested to me and I rejected all of them. I called all the operators in my room, collected them, and asked them when they started this DLZ business. They said, long before 1958, and that there has been no import of big cars after 1958. We decided that whoever had 5 cars on that date shall have one extra car. They said, 'We have lost money and all that'. But I said that I will make relaxation only for one car in case it was shown that it had been legitimately used and then it really went out of use. They said that they could not operate this traffic with unsightly and unserviceable cars. On that basis, it was absolutely logical and equitable. Against that not a single objection has been received to this day. I think we could not have done better.

So far as distribution in the States are concerned, we allotted 5 cars to Jammu & Kashmir from which State my hon. friend Shri Tariq comes. We were pressed to give them 10 cars. Why? Because, they said that they do not have any railways and the tourist traffic moves by road from Jammu to Srinagar. There also it would be unkind of us, or unfair on

my part, to distrust Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and his Government that they would use these cars for any other purpose and not for the purpose of tourist traffic. I have not the monopoly of honesty and integrity as my other hon. friends. I have full faith in Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed.

So far as the State Governments of Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and U.P. are concerned, where we has distributed these cars—not ourselves but through the State Governments on their specific recommendations—on certain set and known formulae which cannot be assailed, I do not think I can object to their doing a thing and earning foreign exchange of that type. I would ask my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty to see the whole question in this particular context and then pass his judgment.

Then, he said that it has been stated that the A.I.I. had been allotted two cars for transporting their VIP guests such as travel agents. Shri Mahanty has taken exception to the use of the words travel agents and describing them as VIPs. He, perhaps, thinks that, none of them can be VIPs. Many of them are VIPs. Most distinguished people are there in the travel business. I have had occasion to come across most distinguished men who are working for travel agencies. In every sense of the word they are VIPs. And, if it has been mentioned in the reply that we are calling a travel agent, a VIP, that should not be taken exception to.

Apart from the A.I.I., there are a large number of tourists and visitors and customers of travel agents. Should we not allow them facilities? Should we not allow the facility to a travel agent of known and good standing, to have one or two cars at least so that he may take customers and others who bring business to him in that type of car, and drive them comfortably? How can you encourage the travel industry if you refuse that? We want to have foreign exchange and we won't allow them to work with this implement or instrument! This

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

is an instrument with which he has to work, with which he has to promote the tourist industry. The industry has to go on.

I may respectfully submit to the House that these gentlemen have not wasted the whole foreign exchange and that not a pie that has been spent on the import of these cars has been wasted. It is a very sound investment. It is bound to bring in certain returns and immediate returns and most prolific returns. I will ask my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty to show any other industry on which foreign exchange is spent that can earn so much of foreign exchange as quickly as this. It would be impossible for him to do so; I would tell him here and now.

Shri Heda: What about buying such cars in the country itself?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is very difficult. We asked the foreign.....

Shri Hedi: The Ambassadors are selling.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Commerce and Industry Ministry is taking care of that problem. I cannot transgress the limits of my own jurisdiction and try to do things which are not in my hands. He asked me from which countries have they been imported? I think that they are Plymouth Belvedere cars and they are produced by Chryslers of the United States. That is so far as I remember but I am not in a position to say exactly from where they have been imported.

I think I have replied to Shri Tyagi and also to Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. What was the gain to us by the import of these cars? I think that this question has been amply replied to. What would be the loss? The loss would be in foreign exchange. If these guests had gone away, there would have been loss of foreign exchange. I think Shri Heda

had been replied to. Shri Tariq asks whether these are really to be used by tourists. I do not suspect the State Governments and the other people. I shall leave Shri Tariq to have his views about the State Governments and the travel agents. I have got full faith in them and they are doing very good work. I am sure that that if we can spend more by way of foreign exchange on our big cars and on our hotels they will earn us more foreign exchange and more tourists will come in and the earnings will increase from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 200 crores in the Third Plan; I have not got the least doubt about it. But we are not getting enough money for these cars and for these cars and for the hotels. I think Sir that we are entitled to some sort of a lenient treatment and a more sympathetic attitude from the hon. Members on such things.

Shri Tyagi: Sir on a point of personal explanation. I must confess that the hon. Minister has been most disarming in his speech. He has proved that it is not a flippant decision; he has done it deliberately and after due consideration. I am sorry if I have injured his feelings.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He will get air-conditioned cars now.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would welcome it, if I could. Sir, on a point of clarification. It is a very important point. A large number of tourists are coming in summer and the entire position of the tourist trade is changing. People are trying to come in summer months and if we can get air-conditioned cars for them, they will definitely add to our income.

18 33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March, 16, 1961|Phalguna 24, 1882 (Saka).

[Wednesday, March 15, 1961/Phalgun 24, 1882 (Saka)]

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS						
		4947-84				
845	Archaeological excavations	4947-50	873	Indian Oil Company	4993	
846	Chit Funds in Delhi	4950-52	874	Bakaro Steel Plant	4993	
847	Purchase of Helicopters	4952-55	875	Department of Food	4993-94	
848	Cost of Production in Government collieries	4955-59	876	Import of special steel	4994	
849	Retention price of steel	4960-66	877	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	4995	
850	Hindi medium in All India Service Examination	4966-70	878	Works Committees in Steel Plants	4995	
851	Pig iron plants	4970-73	879	Oil exploration	4995-96	
852	Manufacture of supersonic aircrafts	4974-75	880	Working of Steel Plants	4996	
853	Coking coal for Steel plants	4975-76	881	Indo-Pak Cultural Conference	4997	
854	Ferro-chrome plant in Orissa	4976-77	882	Pensions of Armed Forces pensioners	4997	
855	Space Research	4977-78	883	Cotton Seed oil	4997-98	
856	Death of Akali woman in Delhi Jail	4978-80	884	Translation of Rules into Hindi	4998-99	
857	Import of steel	4980-82	885	Superannuated Officers of Department of Archaeology	4999	
858	Expansion of steel plants	4982-84	886	Beggary in Delhi	4999-5000	
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			887	Chinese Aircrafts Flights	5000	
		4984-5066	888	Output of ammunition	5000-01	
S.Q. No.			889	Hereditary Titles to successors of ex-rulers	5001-02	
859	Integration of prices	4984-85	890	Special Police Establishment	5002	
860	Welfare of children	4985-86	891	Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics	5003	
861	Old coins near Hauz Khas, Delhi	4986-87	892	New process for production of pig iron	5003-04	
862	Facilities for labourers at Korba coal-fields	4987-88	U.S.Q. No.			
863	History of Freedom Movement in India	4988	1686	Research on antibiotics	5004	
864	German aid for Third Five Year Plan	4988-89	1687	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5004	
865	Government officers in public undertakings	4989	1688	Multipurpose schools in Punjab	5004	
866	Coal stocks in Andhra Pradesh	4989-90	1689	Tobacco crop in Gurdaspur District	5005-06	
867	Garden Reach Workshops Calcutta	4990-91	1690	Protected monuments in Maharashtra	5005-08	
868	Production of Jet engines at H.A.L.	4991	1691	Protected monuments in Aurangabad	5009	
869	Coal used by Railways	4991	1692	Seats in Technical Institutes	5009-10	
70	Jammu airport	4991-92	1693	Steam coal for Punjab	5010	
871	Price of gold in U.S.A. and U.K.	4992	1694	Welfare of S.C. and S.T. and Backward classes in U.P.	5010-11	
872	Travelling Allowances for J. C. Os.	4992				

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1695	Central Excise Revenue from U.P.	5011
1696	Study of Social and Economic life in U.P.	5011
1697	Housing Schemes for S.C. and S.T. in U.P.	5011-12
1698	Secondary education in U.P.	5012
1699	Ex-Servicemen in U.P.	5012
1700	Development of sports and games	5013-14
1701	Detection of crimes by dogs in Delhi	5014
1702	Loans to TISCO and IISCO	5014-15
1703	Central Revenue Receipts from Assam	5015
1704	Income Tax arrears in Assam	5015
1705	Sepoys	5015-16
1706	College education in Punjab	5016
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1708	Skull scrap	5016-17
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1710	Ferrous Scrap Export Policy	5017-18
1711	Engineering Colleges at Jamshedpur etc. and IIT, Kanpur	5018-19
1712	Aid to engineering colleges and institutes of technology	5020
1713	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	5021
1714	Primary School Teachers in Bihar	5021-22
1715	Education of the handicapped in Punjab	5022
1716	Production of coal	5022-23
1717	Social Welfare Extension Projects in Jammu and Kashmir	5023
1718	S.C. and S.T. in Police Department of Orissa	5023-24
1719	Orissa students	5024
1720	Institutions of Yogic exercises	5024-25
1721	Agricultural assistance to S.C. and S.T. in Orissa	5025
1722	Writ petitions in the High Court of Maharashtra	5025-26
1723	Tribal Welfare Fund	5026-27

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QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1724	Prosecutions under Un-touchability (Offences) Act in Maharashtra	5026-27
1725	Indo-Pak Financial Talks	5027
1726	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5027
1727	Seizure of smuggled transistors	5028
1728	Teachers in Delhi Education Directorate	5028
1729	Russian oil	5028-29
1730	Prohibition	5029
1731	T.A. and D.A. to Ministers	5029-30
1732	Voluntary agencies for Development of Backward Classes	5030
1733	Recognition of Unions in Central Government Undertakings	5030-31
734	Railway siding to Barauni refinery	5031
1735	Seizure of gold	5031-32
1736	Teacher Training facilities	5032-33
1738	Pay scales of Defence Service Officers	5033
1739	Foreign exchange for Railways	5033-34
1740	Merger of D.A. with Pay	5034
1741	Census	5035
1742	Central Institute for Training of Industrial Engineers	5035-36
1743	Cracks in Jodhpur buildings	5036-37
1744	Police firings in Manipur	5037
1745	Oil in West Bengal	5037
1746	Aid from Ford Foundation	5038
1747	Taxes on Biri tobacco	5038
	Tourist Guest House at Konarak	5038-39
1749	Nickel one anna coins	5039
1750	Archaeological building at Vidisha	5040
1751	Police Training College, Mount Abu	5040-41
1752	Coal production	5041
1753	National Library, Calcutta	5041-42
1754	Indian Dancing troupe at Baghdad	5042

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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1756	Cut price cloth dealers	5043
1757	National Coal Development Corporation	5043-44
1758	Requirements of coal and iron ore	5044-45
1759	Departmental Forms in Hindi	5045
1760	Special Pay in Department of Archaeology	5046
1761	Polytechnics for girls	5046
1762	Briquetting and carbonising plant at Neyveli	5047
1763	National Mineral Development Corporation	5047-48
1764	Simplification of official procedure	5048
1765	Scarcity areas in Rajasthan	5048
1766	Open air theatres	5048-49
1767	Private Colleges in Manipur	5049
1768	Aid to political sufferers	5049-50
1769	Supply of steel and coal to U.P.	5050
1770	Government employees	5050-51
1771	Distribution of coke	5051
1772	Retrenched workers of Bhilai	5051-52
1773	Reform of convicts in Himachal Pradesh	5052-53
1774	Jails in Himachal Pradesh	5053
1775	Ex-servicemen in Central Civil Services	5054
1776	Ex-servicemen in Central Civil Services	5054-55
1777	Kidnapping by Naga hostiles	5055
1778	Allowances to Army Officers	5055-56
1779	Goondaism in Rehgarpura Delhi	5056-57
1780	Plates and sheets produced at Rourkela Plant	5057-58
1781	Coal production	5058
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1785	Police Departments in Orissa	5060

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1786	Primary teachers in former princely States in Orissa	5060-61
1787	Arrear claims of dead teachers in Orissa	5061
1788	Post-Matric Scholarships for S.C. and S.T. students in Orissa	5062
1789	Loans to States	5062
1790	Shortage of coal supply to Porbander industries	5063
1791	Office of the Commissioner for S.C. and S.T.	5063-65
1792	Advertisements for reserved posts by U.P.S.C.	5065-66
	Correction of answer to U.S.Q. No. 2005 dated 18-12-58	5065-66

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

5065-68

Shri P.G. Deb called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the statement made by Mr. Steven Derouinian, a U.S. Congress man charging Indian businessmen with having made millions of dollars from the free wheat shipped to India by U.S.A. during the last three years. The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.M. Thomas) made a statement in regard the matter.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

5068

- (1) A copy of the I.A.S. (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 150 dated the 11th February, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of Hindustan Aircraft Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS PRESENTED

5069

Seventy-ninth Report was
presented

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

5071-72

Shri Humayan Kabir moved
for election of two Members
from among the Members
of Lok Sabha to serve as
members of All India Coun-
cil for Technical Education
for the term beginning on
the 30th April, 1961. The
motion was adopted .

BILL PASSED

5072-87

Discussion on the motion for
consideration of the Railway
Passenger Fares (Repeal)—
—Bill, 1961, concluded.
After clause-by-clause con-
sideration, the Bill was
passed.

GENERAL BUDGET—
GENERAL DISCUSSION

5088-5226

General Discussion on the
Budget (General) 1961-62
was resumed. The discus-
sion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 5227-42

Shri Mahanty raised a half-
an hour discussion on points
arising out of the answer
given on the 6th March, 1961,
to Starred Question No. 585
regarding import of luxury
cars. The Minister of
State in the Ministry of
Transport and Communi-
cations (Shri Raj Bahadur)
replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,
MARCH, 16, 1961/PHALGUNA
25, 1882 (SAKA)

Further General discussion on
Budget (General), 1961-62.